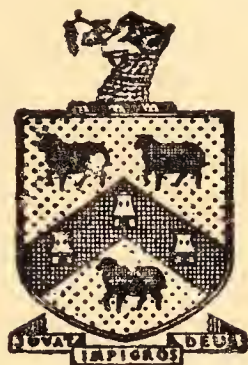


County Borough



of Huddersfield

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# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

# HEALTH

OF

# HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR 1965

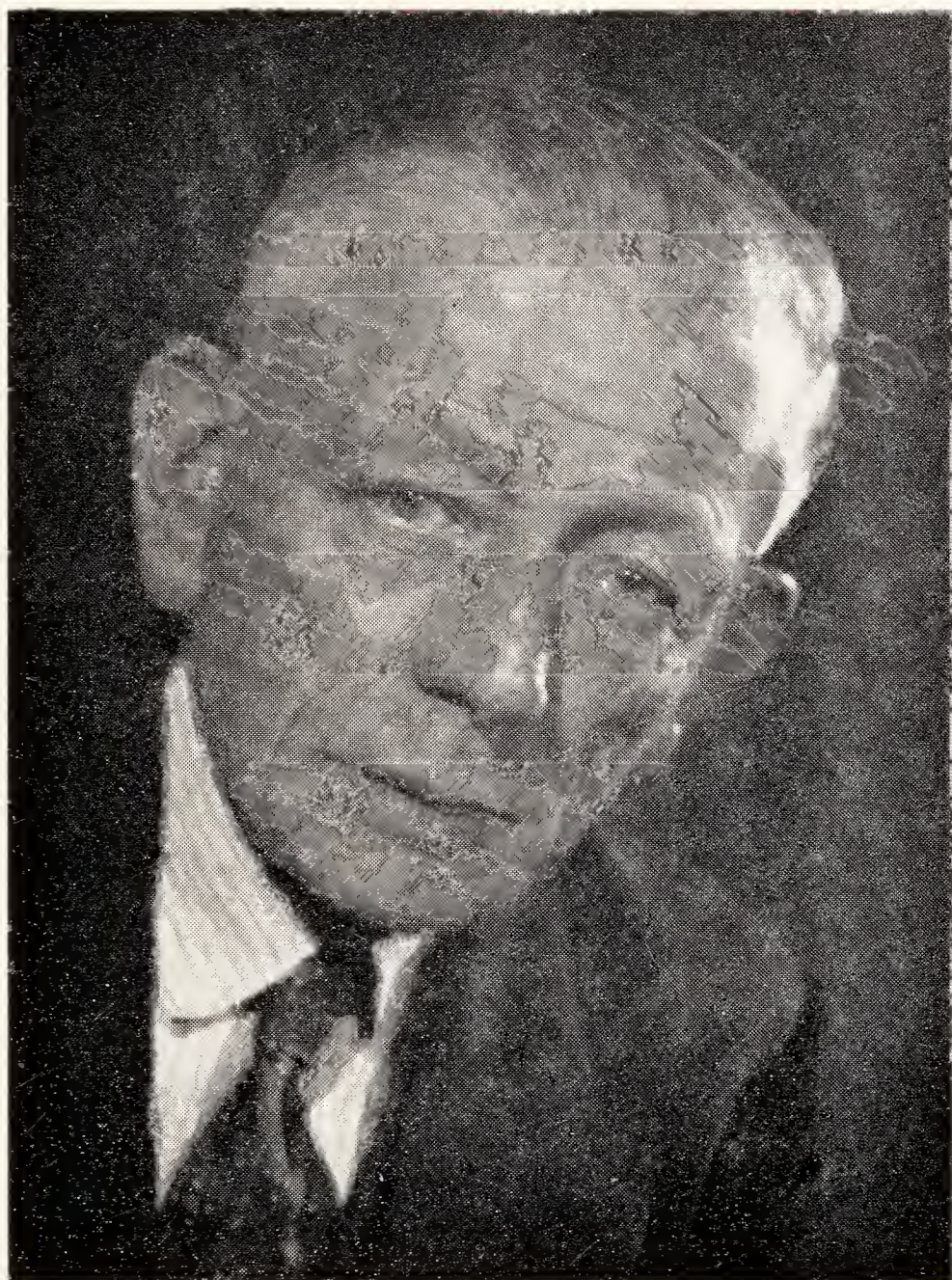
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W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer







**Alderman R. H. BROWNE, J.P.**

Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P., a Member of the Health Committee since November 1938, and our Chairman since November 1946, died on the 22nd May, 1966.

Nobody worked harder for the health of Huddersfield during many years in Local Authority, Hospital, and Executive Council Services. He supported and, when necessary, fought for his staff, and, in return, had their affection and complete loyalty. It is hard to grasp that such a man has gone, and that in every conceivable nook and cranny of Local Health Services he is no longer to be seen.

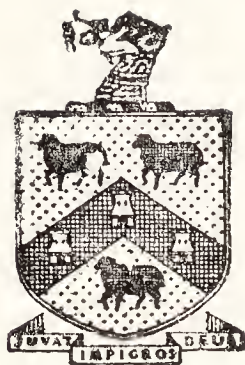


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County Borough



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# ANNUAL REPORT

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FOR THE YEAR 1965

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W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

**COMMITTEES—31st December, 1965**

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Reginald Hartley, J.P.)

**Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.**

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Alderman	J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor	A. H. Graham
"	<b>H. F. Brook</b>	"	E. M. Graham
"	D. Graham, C.B.E.	"	R. Hutton
Councillor	H. Ainley	"	J. Mernagh
"	J. W. Braithwaite	"	N. Paxman
"	J. J. Browne	"	H. Pearson
"	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	"	V. Sisson
"	M. C. Gee		

*Co-opted Member:*

Dr. H. W. Davis, The Grange, Bryan Road, Edgerton.

## (HEALTH HOME SAFETY) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Reginald Hartley, J.P.)

**Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.**

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Councillor	H. Ainley	Councillor	H. Halstead
"	J. J. Browne	"	R. Hutton
"	E. M. Graham	"	N. Paxman

Mr. D. M. Sharpe

*(Representing Huddersfield and District Associated Trades and Industrial Council)*

Mrs. D. H. Hirst

*(Representing Standing Conference of Women's Organisations of Huddersfield)*

## HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Reginald Hartley, J.P.)

**Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.**

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Alderman	<b>H. F. Brook</b>	Councillor	R. Hutton
Councillor	H. Ainley	"	J. Mernagh
"	J. W. Braithwaite	"	N. Paxman
"	J. J. Browne	"	V. Sisson
"	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		

Dr. A. L. G. Smith

*(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Hospital)*

Mr. J. M. Beaumont

*(Representing the Huddersfield Executive Council)*

## HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Reginald Hartley, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor M. S. Walsh

Alderman	M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh, M.B.E.	Councillor	N. Paxman
"	C. Stephenson	"	H. Rattigan
Councillor	J. J. Browne	"	E. Riordan
"	S. Dawson	"	J. A. Shaw
"	M. H. Goodier	"	W. E. Whittaker
"	F. Lawton	"	N. B. Whittell
"	R. Littlewood		

Alderman H. F. Brook, Died 26th December, 1965

Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P., Died 22nd May, 1966

## PUBLIC CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Reginald Hartley, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. Mernagh

Deputy Chairman: Councillor N. B. Whittell

Alderman	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	Councillor	E. Moorhouse
„	J. T. Gee, M.B.E.	„	A. W. Sykes
Councillor	H. Brock	„	P. Wadsworth
„	F. Cooper	„	R. M. Whitfield
„	S. Dawson	„	W. E. Whittaker
„	A. W. Firth		

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

W. TURNER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and  
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

G. W. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.&S., D.P.H. (Commenced 1.10.65)

R. Stalker, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 15.8.65)

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

M. Haynes, B.SC., M.D.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Mill Hill Hospital).

L. Fletcher, M.B., CH.B.

K. M. Wood, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

## CONSULTANTS

(By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmic Consultant:

W. M. C. Gilmour, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. H. Annan, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

Skin Specialist:

A. J. E. Barlow, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Chest Physician:

R. N. Walker, M.D., D.P.H.

Psychiatrist:

I. Turgel, M.D.

## HEALTH VISITORS

Superintendent Health Visitor/ School Nurse:

Miss Muriel E. Porritt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Grace I. Callon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Nora Cannell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Dorianne Easter, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Margaret Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Dorothy Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Joan Matthews, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss Lily Nattrass, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Edith O'Sullivan, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss Phyllis Roebuck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Constance Sutton, S.R.N. (Acting)

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. Gladys M. Willshaw, S.R.N.

Trainee Health Visitors: 3

Part-time Health Visitor: 1

Temporary Clinic Nurses:

Full-time 2

Part-time 7

## DENTAL SERVICE (Jointly with School Dental Service)

Chief Dental Officer:

Thomas B. Dowell, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Commenced 1.10.65)

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Resigned 30.9.65)

Dentist:

Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist) (Resigned 31.10.65)

Part-time Dentists: 3

Part-time Dental Hygienist: 1

Clerk/Dental Attendants: 3

## DAY NURSERIES

Matrons—Leeds Road:

Mrs. Ivy M. Budd, S.R.N.

Milnsbridge:

Mrs. Margaret Dawson, R.F.N.

Southgate:

Mrs. Alice Gaiger, R.F.N.

Other Staff:

Deputy Matrons 3

Nursery Nurses 10

Student Nurses 26

Wardens 3

Domestic Staff 12

## DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

Superintendent:

Miss Alicia Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Assistant Superintendent:

Mrs. Irene Crosland, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time from 4.10.65)

District Midwives:

Mrs. Violet Poppleton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss Ada E. Hitchen, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss Joan Tong, R.S.C.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. Margaret Colley, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. Hazel J. Thorpe, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss Mary Henderson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 21.6.65)

Miss Bridget F. Coates, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 16.3.65)



**HOME NURSING**

Superintendent:

Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss Gladys Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

**HOME VISITOR**

Donald Cartwright

**LABORATORY**

Bacteriologist:

K. M. Wood, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Laboratory Technician:

Mrs. Janet McHugh (Resigned 17.12.65)

**PUBLIC ANALYST**

H. T. Lea & Mallinder, Analytical & Consulting Chemists

Analyst:

Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Deputy Analyst:

John C. Harral, F.R.I.C.

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS**

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Frank Ellam ab

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

Peter Midgley ab

Senior Assistant Housing Inspector:

G. B. Owens a

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

John S. Iredale a

Bryan D. Cowgill ab

G. Edward Arnott a

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

John L. Moxon abc

Peter Walker

David Firth a

Bernard Cywinski a

Kenneth S. Wilson a

Trevor Ashworth (Commenced 2.8.65) a

Stephen Ronald Carr (Commenced 26.7.65)

Ian Tomlinson (Commenced 16.8.65) a

Technical Assistants: 3

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 5

a Certificate of Meat and Other Foods

b Smoke Inspectors' Diploma

c Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

**MENTAL HEALTH**

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

C. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

Frank Wood

Mental Welfare Officers:

Kenneth McDonald

Kenneth Dawes (Commenced 12.7.65)

Stephen Lambdin (Commenced 3.2.65)

Doreen O'Reilly (Commenced 2.8.65)

Donald Swift (Resigned 15.4.65)

Occupation Centre Teacher:

Robert T. Ruston

Nurse in Charge of Day Centre:

Mary L. Beardsley

Assistant Teachers: 6

Instructor 1

**CHIROPODY**

Chiropodist:

Reginald M. Naylor, M.CH.S., S.R.CH., F.R.S.H.  
3 Part-time

**HOME HELP**

Organiser:

Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.

Assistant Organiser:

Mrs. E. M. Barraclough (Commenced 1.6.65)

Home Helps:

171

**AMBULANCE SERVICE**

Ambulance Officer:

Geoffrey Lunn, F.I.A.O

Deputy Ambulance Officer:

Llewellyn Whiteley, A.I.A.O.

Control Room Officer:

1

Shift Leaders:

4

Drivers:

33

Maintenance Staff:

3

Clerk/Telephonists:

4

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL**

Senior Administrative Officer:

Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S., A.R.S.H.

Administrative Officer:

Miss Alice Berry

Administrative Officer:

John L. Ellis, A.I.P.M.

Clerks:

21

Shorthand Typists:

5

**SUMMARY**

	Full Time	Part Time
Medical Staff.....	6	5
Dental Staff .....	4	4
combined with School Dental Service		
Nursing Staff including Nurseries .....	89	28
District Midwifery Staff .....	7	1
Chiropody Staff .....	1	3
Inspectorate Staff .....	22	—
Mental Health Staff.....	16	4
Administrative and Clerical Staff .....	29	—
Ambulance Staff .....	47	—
Rodent Operatives .....	2	—
Drain Flushers .....	2	—
Public Conveniences .....	8	1
Home Helps .....	15	156
Domestics .....	3	25
Others .....	3	2

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
HUDDERSFIELD.

7th June, 1966.

*Telephone No. Huddersfield 22133.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for 1965, a year in which the opening of the first part of the Civic Centre has led to improved organisation within the Health Department. This is particularly so if the definition is stretched beyond Committee boundaries to include the various branches of the School Health and Dental Services, since, for the first time in many years, the Department has a physical unity. One of the major tasks during the year has been a renewal of efforts amongst all members of the staff who work both in and out of the Centre, and who have an extremely wide range of skills and duties, to use the visible evidence of the Civic Centre to promote a spirit of cohesion and interdependence. It had become so easy for a person working from one small office to forget that information gained from his section of the work for the health of the community might be valuable to another, or that other help was available to him in the solution of a given problem. The facilities which have now been given to us, and the ease of daily contact, have enabled us to foster an attitude of mind which it is hoped will contribute to a more vital Department. The next step in development is to look outwards again to a new balance of community health and welfare services. There was little new movement in this direction during 1965, but the coming year might well see some preliminary moves to bring general practitioners and Local Health Authority Services into a closer relationship. Apart from the Civic Centre, there were only two major building schemes under way for the Committee during the year. The proposed new Adult Training Centre underwent further tribulation, in that the site was again changed, although only marginally, and it did not affect the plan or its timing. The Nurses' Home at Clare Hill has had progressively fewer residents in the last five years, and the Committee had to consider its future function. It was decided that by suitable adaptation it could be divided. The Headquarters of the District Nursing and Midwifery Services could remain as a separate self-contained unit. The larger remaining portion of the building is to function as a Hostel for Men recovering from psychiatric illness, and, in consequence, the outline plans for a similar Hostel, which was to have been built on a site at Paddock, were cancelled.

Reading through the vital statistics, you will note that the Birth Rate continues unchanged at a high level, whilst the Death Rate continues to decrease to the lowest level ever recorded in the Borough. In previous years there had been some disturbing rises in the indices of infant mortality - stillbirths, perinatal and infant mortality rates - but during 1965 there was a return to lower figures more acceptable with the potential standard of Health Services in this country.



The Infant Welfare Services have continued largely unchanged. A further small increase in attendances at clinics has been noted, largely due to greater use of the Central Clinic in its new premises. The use of clinic facilities by immigrant mothers has been most encouraging. One noticeable change in the past three years has been the increasing demand upon the Day Nurseries, all of which have had a full register and a waiting list of applicants. In consequence, it has now become necessary to restrict admissions to those cases of priority on social or medical grounds. The admission of a child simply because both parents wish to work has become a rarity, and only three places have been available to children from the West Riding area. The Day Nurseries have returned to the position where they are most valuable as part of the community services available to alleviate social and medical difficulties, which to many minds is the justification for their existence. The demand for child minding whilst parents work is, in consequence, increasing in the community, and we suspect that it is leading to an extension of such activities in private houses, where people are being paid to look after the children of others. Where such a relationship is outside the family and more than two children are taken, it is necessary to be registered in order to allow supervision of simple precautions relating to cleanliness, food hygiene, and the prevention of accidents. The necessary standard is not difficult to achieve, and the Department would wish to encourage the registration of all child minders in order for us to maintain a simple supervision of the health and well being of the children who are being cared for.

The demands upon the Ambulance Service have increased rapidly. The opening of the new extension to St. Luke's Hospital has been the principal underlying reason, particularly the transport requirements of the Day Hospital for the care and rehabilitation of elderly patients. This function is so valuable to the community that it is a welcome use of ambulance facilities. Deliberate efforts were made during the year to reduce the overall demand by requesting general practitioners and hospital services to encourage patients to use their own, or public, transport where this is justifiable. During the past five years the number of patients carried by the Ambulance Service has risen from 66,000 to 88,000, and the mileage from 230,000 to 261,000.

There has been a striking increase in the domiciliary work of the Mental Health Service. Since 1959 the number of Mental Welfare Officers has risen from 2 to 5, and the number of supportive visits from 1,250 to 5,260. Much of this work is done under the direct supervision of the Consultants in Psychiatry or the Family Doctors. Work amongst the mentally ill had become so demanding that the needs of mentally subnormal persons, or help to their parents, was being overlooked. The appointment of an additional Officer during the year has allowed us to recommence work amongst this group, and provide a much needed link between them, the Local Authority Services, and the Voluntary Bodies, especially the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

With the exception of a minor outbreak of scarlet fever, common infectious diseases were not troublesome during the year. A noteworthy feature was the incidence of 6 cases of typhoid fever from four separate sources, some details of which appear in the Report. Each case involved an enormous amount of work, both in attempting to trace the source, and in efforts to ensure that spread of infection did not occur. In spite of one or two clues, we were unable to define the source of the infection, and in that sense we must record failure. Nevertheless, the Department might claim some credit, in that there was no spread in 2 cases, and in the third was limited to members of the household. Four of the patients seriously ill at the time were admitted to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary until a diagnosis was made, and they were transferred to units specialising in the care of infectious diseases. Great credit must be given to the nursing staff at the Infirmary, whose precautions, under conditions far from ideal, were fully adequate to prevent spread to themselves or to other patients in the wards.

The increasing work to help the control of environmental factors in the promotion of health and comfort is of tremendous importance. The staff of Public Health Inspectors is now only 2 below the permitted establishment of 17, and 4 of the 5 pupils are progressing along the Course at Bradford Technical College. We have been able to re-start the routine inspection of all districts in the town, as well as the more specialised work which includes control of matters relating to offices, shops, housing, food hygiene and smoke pollution. The progress towards clean air is still on its programmed path for completion in 1980 - a rather slower progress than is envisaged in many other towns. Industry has already put its house in order, and the emission of black smoke in any quantity is now extremely rare. Some of the factories in specialised industries, particularly in the chemical field, have specific problems which are under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The domestic chimney now remains as the main challenge. There will be no technical difficulty in completing the programme, the limitation is largely one of finance. Already you will see some of the benefits tabulated in the body of the Report - the yearly average smoke has fallen in four years from 236 microgrammes per cubic metre to 129, and that of sulphur dioxide from 235 to 147. In spite of these achievements it is still hard work to convince many people of the advantages of clean air perhaps because of the admittedly greater cost of the use of certain smokeless fuels, although with others, and using efficient appliances, there is little alteration in costs.

Dr. R. Stalker left to take an appointment as Divisional Medical Officer, Cheshire County Council, after three years of hard work, in which he made his name in the field of Health Education and particularly in relationships within the School Health Service. Dr. G. W. Brown replaced him as Deputy Medical Officer of Health.



Mr. Shields retired after over thirty-two years' service with the Corporation as Principal School Dental Officer, and I have paid tribute to his work, and that of Mr. Madden who retired at the same time, in the current Report upon the School Health Service. Mr. T. B. Dowell has been appointed in his place. The overall staffing position at the end of the year was satisfactory, particularly in view of the increasing numbers of Public Health Inspectors, to which I have referred elsewhere. There is still a shortage of trained Health Visitors, the establishment being completed by part-time nursing staff without specialised training. There is still difficulty in obtaining trained medical auxiliary staff such as Chiropodists, Physiotherapists, Laboratory Technicians, and so on. I am grateful to all members of the staff of the Health Department for their hard work, and for the co-operation of my fellow Chief Officers.

The Health Committee lost an outstanding personality during the year by the death of Alderman H. F. Brook. He served for twenty-one years on the Health Committee, and gave specialised help in the fields of mental health and staff appointments. His life long work for the mentally subnormal will be remembered at St. Catherine's Hospital, Doncaster, and, within Huddersfield, at Brook House—that most humane and dedicated of Centres for handicapped children.

I wish to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Committee for their direction, encouragement and support.

Yours faithfully,  
W. TURNER,  
Medical Officer of Health.



VITAL STATISTICS

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W							
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.							
Area of the Borough:	14,147 acres.							
Population:	1961 Census—130,302. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1965—132,330.							
Density of Population:	9.35 persons per acre							
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1961—46,202							
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1966—46,229							
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1966	£4,262,248							
Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1966/1967).	£17,070							
Live Births								
Number .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,502
Rate per 1000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.90
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.39
Stillbirths								
Number .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.67
Total Live and Still Births..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,547
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Infant Mortality Rates								
Total infant deaths .. .. . per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.58
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.79
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.19
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)								
Number of deaths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.79
Death rate—all causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.85

# VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1920 - 1965

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS				NETT DEATHS		
		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under one year of age	Rate per 1000 nett births	
				Number	Rate			
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80	
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69	
1930	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56	
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45	
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74	
1945	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53	
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50	
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54	
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33	
1949	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	34	
1950	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	26	
1951	128,000	1928	15.11	1925	15.09	46	24	
1952	127,400	1861	14.66	1690	13.31	45	24	
1953	127,200	1759	13.85	1592	12.54	50	29	
1954	127,600	1783	14.04	1597	12.58	46	26	
1955	127,600	1827	14.30	1808	14.24	41	24	
1956	127,300	1867	14.63	1786	13.99	38	20	
1957	127,600	1930	15.12	1726	13.53	39	20	
1958	128,100	2019	15.76	1824	14.23	37	18	
1959	128,500	2121	16.51	1636	12.73	49	23	
1960	129,130	2204	17.07	1710	13.24	58	26	
1961	129,910	2255	17.41	1816	14.23	60	27	
1962	131,050	2475	18.88	1810	13.81	58	23	
1963	131,840	2471	18.81	1786	13.59	60	24	
1964	132,270	2498	18.89	1751	13.24	64	26	
1965	132,330	2502	18.90	1568	11.85	63	25	



## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births

There were 3,240 live births notified as occurring in Huddersfield during 1965. This figure includes babies born in Huddersfield to mothers who live outside the town, and the Registrar General's figure of live births occurring to Huddersfield residents was 2,502. 322 children were born at home in Huddersfield, so that approximately 13% were domiciliary deliveries.

The Birth Rate was 18.90 as against a rate of 18.89 in 1964.

The Comparability Factor of 1.05 supplied by the Registrar General makes possible a comparison with other areas in the country. The corrected Birth Rate for Huddersfield is 19.84 as against 18.1 for the country as a whole.

### Stillbirths

The stillbirths number 45, giving a Rate of 17.67 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The England and Wales Rate is 15.7. This is a drop of 27 stillbirths, when compared with the previous year.

### Infant Mortality

There were 63 deaths of infants under one year of age, as compared with 64 in 1964. The Infant Mortality Rate is, therefore, 25 per 1,000 live births, as against 26 in 1964, and the England and Wales Rate for 1965 of 19.

The causes of death are seen in the accompanying Table.

### Neo-Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants occurring within the first four weeks of life were 39, giving a Neo-Natal Mortality Rate of 16, compared with 14 for 1964.

### Peri-Natal Mortality

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined together form a fairly reliable index of the loss of life associated with the risks of pregnancy and delivery.

In 1965 there were 108 cases, giving a Peri-Natal Mortality Rate of 32 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, compared with 37 for 1964.

### Maternal Mortality

There were 2 maternal deaths during 1965, giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 0.79 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. Both deaths had unusual features. In the first case the patient's heart stopped during a Caesarean operation, and all efforts to restart its action proved in vain. In the second case the death was due to air embolism.

### Illegitimacy Birth Rate for the past 8 years

The following figures show the Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births:

1965	12.39	1961	8.16
1964	11.12	1960	7.26
1963	12.38	1959	7.02
1962	10.42	1958	5.69

### Illegitimate infant deaths for the past 8 years

The following figures show the Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate births:

1965	26	1961	16
1964	36	1960	12
1963	39	1959	13
1962	27	1958	35

## Deaths

There were 1,568 deaths occurring amongst Huddersfield residents during 1965. When corrected by the Comparability Factor of 1.00 this gives a Death Rate from all causes of 11.85 compared with 13.64 in 1964, and the national figure of 11.5.

The Table on pages 17 and 18 gives details of the principal causes of death at all ages. There is a decrease of 183 in the total deaths registered compared with the figures for 1964.

The diseases showing the highest number of deaths at all ages during the year were exactly as in the previous eight years - namely:

1. Coronary disease.
2. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.
3. Other heart diseases.
4. Various types of neoplasm.

## Heart Disease

During 1965 there were 579 deaths from heart disease, being a decrease of 13 on the figure for the previous year.

There were 232 male, and 152 female, deaths from coronary disease. The figures for males was one more than in the previous year, but there was a decrease of 12 in the female deaths.

## Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System

There were 213 deaths - a decrease of 49 on the previous year's figure.

## Cancer

The number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia, was 274, a decrease of 50 on the figure for 1964. The following Table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death during 1965:—

	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm—STOMACH.. ..	15	17
"          "          LUNG, BRONCHUS	59	8
"          "          BREAST .. ..	—	21
"          "          UTERUS .. ..	—	10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	63	78
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	1	2

Cancer of the lung shows a decrease of 8 on the previous year's figures for males, and a decrease of 5 for females. The following figures show the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during the past 11 years:—

Year	Male	Female	Total
1965	59	8	67
1964	67	13	80
1963	49	19	68
1962	55	15	70
1961	47	7	54
1960	51	8	59
1959	52	10	62
1958	49	8	57
1957	52	12	64
1956	38	6	44
1955	40	13	53

## Respiratory Diseases

Deaths from bronchitis were less than in 1964, the figures being 49 in men and 14 in women, compared with 59 in men and 20 in women in 1964.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were also less - the figures for 1965 of 4 males and 1 female being 2 less than the previous year.

### Male and Female Deaths

The principal diseases with the higher mortality in males were:

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis .. .. .	4	1
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ..	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus ..	59	8
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	232	152
Bronchitis .. .. .	49	14
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	9	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	9	7
Congenital malformations .. ..	14	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	60	58
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	12	8
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	2	—

The diseases with the higher mortality in females were:

	Female	Male
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach .. ..	17	15
Other Malignant Neoplasms .. ..	78	63
Diabetes .. .. .	10	9
Vascular Lesions of the nervous system ..	128	85
Other circulatory disease .. ..	45	33
Pneumonia .. .. .	31	20
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	9	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	8	2
All other accidents .. .. .	31	15
Suicide .. .. .	10	9

### CREMATIONS

During the year, the Medical Officer of Health acted as Medical Referee for 1,633 cremations carried out at the Huddersfield Crematorium, of which 530 males and 445 females were formerly residents of the Borough, and 376 males and 282 females were from other areas. 62% of persons dying in Huddersfield were cremated.



CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over		
1 TUBERCULOSIS, RESPIRATORY .. ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	75 and over
2 TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER .. ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 SYPHILITIC DISEASE .. ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 OTHER INFECTIVE & PARASITIC DISEASES	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, STOMACH .. ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, LUNG, BRONCHUS ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, BREAST .. ..	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, UTERUS .. ..	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 OTHER MALIGNANT & LYMPHATIC NEOPLASMS	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 LEUKAEMIA, ALEUKAEMIA .. ..	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 DIABETES .. ..	M	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM ..	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 CORONARY DISEASE, ANGINA .. ..	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 HYPERTENSION WITH HEART DISEASE ..	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 OTHER HEART DISEASE .. ..	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASE .. ..	F	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 INFLUENZA .. ..	M	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 PNEUMONIA .. ..	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 BRONCHITIS .. ..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures) continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS							75 and over	
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-
25 OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	4
26 ULCER OF STOMACH AND DUODENUM	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27 GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS AND DIARRHOEA	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	1
28 NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
29 HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, ABORTION	F	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
31 CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
32 OTHER DEFINED & ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 SUICIDE	M	-	-	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	8	7	11
36 HOMICIDE AND OPERATIONS OF WAR	F	-	-	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	8	8	25
	M	60	18	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
	F	58	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4
	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4
	M	15	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	6	21
	F	31	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-
	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	-
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	M	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	790	25	13	4	4	9	12	24	63	178	217	241
	F	778	14	11	2	2	5	5	10	25	100	191	413

## DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Machinery accident	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulphur dioxide gas poisoning	M	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	M	—	—	3	—	2	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	3	—	2	5

## DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS — THE ROAD

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Knocked down	M	—	—	1	1	3	5
	F	—	—	1	1	5	7
Car collided with stationary object	M	—	2	1	1	1	5
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1
Motor cycle/scooter accidents	M	—	—	2	—	—	2
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	M	—	2	4	2	4	12
	F	—	—	2	2	5	9
TOTAL		—	2	6	4	9	21



## DEATHS BY SUICIDE

Cause	Sex	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Hanging	M	1	1	2	4
	F	—	—	—	—
Coal gas poisoning	M	—	3	1	4
	F	3	1	3	7
Barbiturate Poisoning	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	1
Drowning	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	1	2
Others	M	—	1	—	1
	F	—	1	1	2
Total	M	1	5	3	9
	F	3	2	5	10
TOTAL		4	7	8	19

## DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Cause	Sex	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
Coal gas poisoning	M	—	—	3	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	1	2	3
Falls	M	1	—	—	—	4	5
	F	1	—	—	—	23	24
Burns	M	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocation	M	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	M	1	1	3	—	4	9
	F	1	—	—	1	26	28
TOTAL		2	1	3	1	30	37

## LIST OF CLINICS

### MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the Civic Centre, High Street, Huddersfield

<b>Ante-Natal Clinic:</b>	Monday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thursday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
<b>Relaxation Classes:</b>	Tuesday afternoon 2.30 p.m.

### CHILD WELFARE

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

<b>Child Welfare Clinic:</b> (Including Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics)	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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Also held at

- (i) Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.  
Every Tuesday morning, 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon
- (ii) The former Brackenhall Day Nursery, Sheepridge, Huddersfield  
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Every Thursday morning, 10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.
- (iii) Southfield, Daw Royds, Almondbury, Huddersfield.  
Every Wednesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iv) The Grove Place Chapel Sunday School, Long Lane, Dalton,  
Huddersfield.  
Every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.
- (v) The Bradley Parish Room, Bradley Road, Bradley, Huddersfield.  
Every Monday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (vi) The Crosland Moor Parish Hall, DeTrafford Street, Crosland Moor,  
Huddersfield.  
Every Thursday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

### ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

Tuesday and Friday evenings

(By appointment)

## SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

<b>Dental Clinic:</b>	Monday to Friday:
	Morning: 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon
	Afternoon: 2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
<b>Orthopaedic Clinic:</b>	Wednesday: 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon

### PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Held at the Physiotherapy Department,  
Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield

Monday	9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday	9 a.m. to 10-45 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wednesday	9 a.m. to 11-45 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday	9-45 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 1-45 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.
Friday	1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

### ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

Held at the Health Department, Civic Centre, Huddersfield

Monday and Thursday 9 a.m. to 9-45 a.m.  
Other times by arrangement.

### THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Every Wednesday  
10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (Oral Contraceptive)  
1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.  
6 p.m. to 8 p.m.



PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

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SECTION 22.

CARE OF  
MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

# PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of area).

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															
Weight at birth	Born in hospital			Born at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day				Born		PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
				Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home			Total births			Died					
	Died			Died			Died			Died			Born		
	(1) Total births	(2) within 24 hrs. of birth	(3) in 1 and under 7 days	(4) in 7 and under 28 days	(5) Total births	(6) within 24 hrs. of birth	(7) in 1 and under 7 days	(8) in 7 and under 28 days	(9) Total births	(10) within 24 hrs. of birth	(11) in 1 and under 7 days	(12) in 7 and under 28 days	(13) in hospital		(14) at home or in a nursing home
1 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
2 Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	12	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	
3 Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6oz.	33	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
4 Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	29	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
5 Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	80	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	
Total	165	16	10	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	21	—	

## CHILD WELFARE

### Clinics

The change of premises to the Civic Centre has been much appreciated by both patients and staff. No longer is it necessary to work in overcrowded clinic rooms. The total number of clinic attendances for the year was 21,208. This shows an increase over 1964, due to the attendances at the Central Clinic increasing during the year by 711. The attendances at individual clinics of children 0 - 5 years were as follows:—

Central	..	..	..	7,125
Greenhead	..	..	..	1,419
Almondbury	..	..	..	1,826
Bradley	..	..	..	1,679
Dalton	..	..	..	3,191
Brackenhall	..	..	..	2,677
Crosland Moor	..	..	..	3,291

### Infant Mortality

The total number of infant deaths under one year of age was 63 - of this total 37 babies died in the first week of life, and the number increased to 39 during the first month. Prematurity was again a principal cause of death in infants who died in the first week of life - 27 babies died from this cause. Several of these babies had gross congenital deformities, and 4 more infants died as a result of congenital abnormalities only.

The number of deaths which occurred between one month and one year was 24, compared with 29 in 1964. Respiratory infection was the principal cause.

It is pleasing to note that the trend which had been seen over the previous three years of fractional moves for the worse in respect of the indices of infant mortality - stillbirths, perinatal, and infant mortality - has been reversed during 1965. The Infant Mortality Rate has dropped from 26 to 25, the Stillbirth Rate from 28 to 18, and the Perinatal Mortality Rate from 37 to 32.

### Premature Births

A survey of the home conditions of families of 27 babies who did not survive because of prematurity showed that in only 4 cases could the families be described as living under conditions of bad housing. In 21 of these pregnancies some abnormality occurred.

### Immigrant Children

In the Report for 1964 some general comments were made relating to the study of the health of immigrant infants. During 1965 a closer study has been attempted. As the total number of residents is not accurately known, it is not possible to estimate a Birth Rate, although for purposes of general calculation we assume that the number is approximately 7,500, being made up of

West Indian area	..	..	4,000
Pakistan area	..	..	2,000
Indian area	..	..	1,500

The number of births and deaths was as follows:—

			Births	Deaths
Total West Indians and Asiatics			419	20
West Indians	..	..	266	15
Asiatics	..	..	153	5
Half West Indians	..	..	56	1
Half Asiatics	..	..	8	1



The 419 births occurring amongst an estimated population of 7,500 is clearly a much higher rate than for the town as a whole, in which 2,500 births occurred to Huddersfield residents, with a total population of 132,000. Furthermore, when compared with the Infant Mortality Rate of 25 for the whole town, the Rate for the Asiatic and West Indian group is 47.33, the Rate for the West Indian group being 56.4 and that for the Asiatic group 32.8. It must be pointed out that these Rates are calculated on a very small number of infant deaths, and are therefore subject to considerable variation, due to chance, and that with small numbers 1 death more or less makes a considerable mathematical difference to the Rate. Furthermore, most of the immigrant population fall into the lower social groups, as recorded by the nature of occupation. It is still the case throughout the country as a whole that such groups amongst our native population have a higher incidence of infant mortality than the population as a whole. For example, if one takes an arbitrary Rate of Infant Mortality of 100 from all social classes, that for Social Class 1 is 69, and that for Social Class 5 is 128.

Of the 15 West Indian children who died, 8 were from families who live in single rooms, and in 4 other cases the accommodation was poor. Of the 5 Asiatic children who died, in only 1 case could housing conditions have had any possible association.

### **Congenital Abnormalities**

The notification of children, alive or stillborn, born with congenital defects, has continued to be made by hospitals and midwives. A total of 42 cases were notified to the Ministry of Health during 1965 - 1 case less than in 1964.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Number of children who attended during the year			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns 4 - 7	Number of children referred elsewhere	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year
Born in 1965	Born in 1964	Born in 1960-1963	Medical officers	Health visitors	G.Ps. employed on a sessional basis	Hospital medical staff	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
1422	1571	2519	442	101	—	—	543	92	179

Premises

	Purpose built (1)	Adapted (2)	Occupied on a sessional basis (3)	Total (4)
Number of premises in use at end of year for services	—	4	3	7

HEARING TESTS

Public Health Department (at all clinics)		
	Under 2 years	2 - 5 years
1st test	...	...
Re-test	...	...
Referred	...	...
	234	97
	35	25
	1	10

## CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

During the year the cases of 8 expectant mothers were referred to the Medical Officer of Health asking for financial assistance. The social aspects were carefully considered, and in 7 of the cases financial assistance was given. In the eighth case it was felt that such assistance could not be given.

The Corporation makes a grant to the following two Homes for unmarried mothers:—

- (i) The Huddersfield Mission Home, Bryanwood, Bryan Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield.
- (ii) St. Katherine's Hostel, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield.

During 1965 the following cases were dealt with at these Homes.

Name of Home	Maternity Beds available	No. of Admissions	Average length of stay
Huddersfield Mission Bryanwood	14	28	Ante-natal 6 weeks Post natal 6 weeks.
St. Katherine's Hostel	8	38	Ante-natal 6 weeks. Post-natal 6 weeks.

In October, the Huddersfield Mission Home at Queen Street, Huddersfield, was removed to Bryanwood at Edgerton, with a subsequent increase of maternity beds from 11 to 14. The spacious and delightful house will, no doubt, make the work of the staff easier, and the patients will enjoy the enhanced amenities. For many years the staff of the Mission has done most excellent work for unmarried mothers in cramped surroundings and under great difficulties. Their standards could hardly improve in the new surroundings, but their working conditions will be greatly improved.



## EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No. of Children Examined .. .. 1340

					Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
<hr/>						
SKIN CONDITIONS—						
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	1	1
Eczema	..	..	..	..	5	27
Boils	..	..	..	..	1	—
Minor Injuries	..	..	..	..	—	—
OTHER SKIN (Non T.B.)	..	..			1	4
EYE—						
Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	1	1
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	1	—
Squint	..	..	..	..	15	20
Defective vision		..	..	..	—	1
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	2	3
EAR—						
Defective hearing		..	..	..	3	8
Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	5	6
Other conditions		..	..	..	—	5
NOSE AND THROAT—						
Enlarged Tonsils	..	..	..	..	7	56
Adenoids	..	..	..	..	—	2
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	—	1
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (non T.B.)—					2	65
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	..	..	..		8	33
DEFECTIVE TEETH	..	..	..		50	22
ANAEMIA	..	..	..	..	—	1
HEART DISEASE—						
Functional	..	..	..	..	1	40
Organic	..	..	..	..	—	1
HERNIA	..	..	..	..	1	14
RHEUMATISM	..	..	..	..	—	1
BRONCHITIS	..	..	..	..	—	6
LUNGS—						
Other Non T.B.	..	..	..	..	1	1
ORTHOPAEDIC DEFORMITIES—						
Spinal Curvature	..	..	..	..	—	1
Other	..	..	..	..	40	51
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	..				2	28
<hr/>						
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	147	399

## DAY NURSERIES

The number of Day Nurseries in the Borough for which the Corporation is responsible is 3, with accommodation for 137 children. These Nurseries are an essential for those mothers who have to go out to work because of family circumstances. In addition, many other mothers find them useful when circumstances make it necessary that a child should be cared for during the day outside its own home. The Corporation Nurseries aim to provide a background and, as far as is compatible with the child's age, try to educate the child in good habits as well as seeing that they enjoy playing in the company of other children. It has been remarked on several occasions that children who have been in the Nurseries make good pupils when they first go to school.

The attendance during the year has been maintained at a very high level. There has been an increase of approximately 2,000 child days, and the average attendance for each Nursery has increased by approximately 3 persons per day. The type of child being admitted to the Nurseries has been, in the main, where there was necessity on social grounds - e.g. mother in hospital, or needing to work because of being divorced, unmarried, etc. For the first time in many years there has been a waiting list of persons wishing to place their child into the Nursery, and admissions have been restricted to cases where social priority exists.

The Nurseries have been the training ground for Girl Guides to take the Child Care Badges, and for persons visiting prior to opening Play Centres, whilst two of the Matrons continue to give academic training to the Nursery Nurse for the N.N.E.B. Certificate. There has been an increasing interest shown by University students, College students, and others in the Nurseries, and many persons have been afforded the facilities of looking round one or other of the Nurseries to further their University or College studies. Two of the Nursery Matrons took part in Careers Conventions for local schools. The Nurseries took part in the Home Safety Exhibition as part of the Fire Prevention Week.

The Nurseries maintained a high level of passes in the Nursery Nurses Examination, and all but one have now qualified.

The remodelling of the Syllabus and Examination, together with the age of entry of students, has made the Nursery training of a more comprehensive nature, and embraces far more outside activities. The age of entry has been increased to sixteen years, and it is felt that a better Nursery Service will ensue.

	STAFF-POSITION AT YEAR END			ATTENDANCES		
	Nursing Staff		Domestic Staff Maximum Number employed during year	Average daily attendance during year		
	Actual	Equiv- alent		Under 2	2-5	Total
Leeds Road	19	12 $\frac{1}{3}$	5	14.04	35.25	49.29
Milnsbridge	12	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	3	14.37	27.00	41.37
Southgate	14	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	4	16.14	26.98	43.12
Total	45	27 $\frac{2}{3}$	12			

## DENTAL SERVICE

The last year has seen many changes in the Dental Department. The move in April to the Civic Centre has made possible expansion of the Dental Service in modern, if rather cramped, surroundings.

In September, Mr. Shields retired, to be followed shortly afterwards by Mr. Madden. These two officers have worked for many years under difficult conditions, and tribute must be paid them for maintaining a service in spite of the unsuitability of the old clinic premises.

It has been possible to re-organise the Department to allow for a considerable increase in the amount of conservative work that is done and appointments have been made which will ensure that the five surgery clinic will be fully used by next Easter. The necessary equipment has been obtained to provide a service which includes all forms of modern dental treatment.

It is hoped that it will be possible to give greater attention to the treatment of pre-school children. More than 80% of them require dental treatment before school age. While some children of this age may be helped by conservative treatment, there are many who are unco-operative, or whose teeth are so badly affected by caries that conservation is impossible and teeth have to be extracted. This is a distressing experience for a 3 or 4 year old child, and it is tragic that children of this age have to be subjected to anaesthetics and extractions so frequently. The only hope is in the field of prevention, and the most important event of the year in the dental field is undoubtedly the decision of the Authority to fluoridate the water supply. This measure, together with strenuous efforts in Dental Health Education, will result in a completely different picture, so that it may eventually be possible to control dental disease in young children, which is totally impossible at the present time.

T. B. DOWELL,  
Chief Dental Officer.



# DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Dental treatment — Number of Cases.

	Number of persons examined during the year	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	11	71	9
Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental service	317	265	179

Dental treatment provided.

	Scalings and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	8	11	—	—	8	5	—	—	2
Children aged under 5 yrs. & not eligible for school dental service	37	205	27	—	402	220	—	—	5

Number of premises and sessions.

Number of dental treatment centres in use at end of year for services	1
Number of dental officer sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year	49



## WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets are obtainable from the following Centres:—

Health Department:	9.0 a.m.—5.0 p.m. Monday to Thursday 9.0 a.m.—5.30 p.m. Friday
Almondbury Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday
Brackenhall Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Tuesday 10.0 a.m.—11.30 a.m. every Thursday
Bradley Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Monday
Crosland Moor Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Thursday
Dalton Clinic:	2.0 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Tuesday 1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m. every Thursday
Greenhead Clinic:	10.0 a.m.—12 noon every Tuesday
Milnsbridge Day Nursery:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. every Wednesday

By having distribution centres for Welfare Foods at the Central and Branch Clinics this enables the mothers to attend the Clinics with their children at the same time as they purchase the Welfare Foods.

Issued	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Against coupons	14577	14267	1046	1050	139	88	3516	3639
Sales	4268	6527	3633	3634	3710	3581	36877	38521
To Hospitals	454	211	—	—	—	—	54	48
Day Nurseries	9	12	144	270	—	—	396	324
TOTALS	19308	21017	4823	4954	3849	3669	40843	42532



**SECTION 23.**

**MIDWIFERY**

## DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

There was little change in the staff during the year. Miss Mannion left the service in March, and Mrs. Colley and Mrs. Thorpe commenced about the same time, bringing the establishment to completion. Miss Heyworth, Assistant Superintendent, was married in September, and has done part-time duties since then.

During 1965, 5 pupil midwives completed their training, of whom 4 were successful at the Examination at the first time, and the fifth succeeded at her second attempt.

### STATEMENT OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT

Cases booked	...	...	...	...	...	336
Cases attended	...	...	...	...	...	380
Live births	...	...	...	...	...	316
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abortions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lying-in visits	...	...	...	...	...	4,292
Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,140
Ante-natal attendances at clinic	...	...	...	...	...	2,695
Post Natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	73
Supervisory visits	...	...	...	...	...	635
Ante-natal clinics attended by staff	...	...	...	...	...	588
Infant Welfare Clinics attended by pupils	..	..	..	..	..	15
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary—						
Special Clinic attended by pupils	..	..	..	..	..	10
Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	..	..	..	..	..	27
Mothers attending..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Number of attendances during the Course	..	..	..	..	..	79
Analgesia administered—						
Gas and air...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Trilene	...	...	...	...	...	184
Pethilorfan	...	...	...	...	...	106

### CASES DELIVERED IN HOSPITAL TRANSFERRED TO MIDWIVES CARE

Before the 10th day	..	..	..	..	..	473
Between 10 and 14 days	..	..	..	..	..	13
Visits paid to these mothers	..	..	..	..	..	1,720
Emergency calls attended	..	..	..	..	..	21

There was a further decrease in the number of babies born at home. The number of babies born to Huddersfield residents was 2,502. Of these 322 were delivered at home, giving a rate of domiciliary delivery of only 13%. The number of cases transferred to the midwives' care, following early discharge from hospital, has risen from 341 in 1964, to 486 in 1965. The number of visits which are paid to these mothers and babies more than compensates the slightly lower number of visits paid to cases attended for home delivery.



## MIDWIFERY STAFF RETURN

### as at 31st December, 1965

#### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Employed by	Administrative and Supervisory staff			Domiciliary midwives		
	Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Whole-time equivalent of (2) (3)	Whole-time (4)	Part-time (5)	Whole-time equivalent of (5) (6)
1 The Authority	1	1	.25	6	1	.25
2 Voluntary organisations acting as agents for the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 H.M.C. or B.G.	—	—	—	—	—	—

4 Number of midwives approved as teachers included in lines 1-3 above	7
---	---

#### OTHER MIDWIVES

1 Number practising in the Authority's area (excluding those in N.H.S. hospitals)	—
---	---

#### PUPIL MIDWIVES

1 Number of pupils who have completed district training in the area during the year as part of a Part II midwifery course.	Wholly on the district	5
	Partly on the district	—
2 Number in training at end of year.	Wholly on the district	1
	Partly on the district	—

#### DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements			Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before 10th day.  (4)
Doctor not booked (1)	Doctor booked (2)	Total (3)	
—	316	316	521



**SECTION 24.**

**HEALTH VISITING**

## HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year the number of Health Visitors was  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , which was an increase of only one part-time member of staff. Although this was not as satisfactory as had been hoped for, the future holds more promise with regard to student Health Visitors.

Huddersfield is now able to undertake the practical field work instruction of students training at the Bradford Health Visitors' Training School, under the new training scheme. Students spend three days each week in Bradford, and two days with this Department, under the care and supervision of a Field Work Instructor. In May, an experienced Health Visitor attended a two week residential course to fit her for these duties. A maximum of three students to one Field Work Instructor is laid down, and a case load of 300 families is recommended. Three students were enrolled in October and, although it was not possible to cut down the Instructor's case load to 300, the arrangement was, by the end of the year, working very satisfactorily. In addition to being an incentive to potential recruits in the district, the close contact with the Training School is also a stimulus to the whole section.

This scheme, in common with many other activities, has been greatly facilitated by the amenities of the new building, the lecture hall, in particular, has proved an invaluable asset for a wide range of health education programmes, including a small experimental club for Asian mothers. It is equally useful for small groups or large gatherings. The Stork Club members have much appreciated the comfortable chairs and spaciousness. 145 expectant mothers have this year attended five-session courses, which include the film for both 'expectant' parents.

With the exception of attendance at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, all other special duties have continued - work with diabetics, geriatrics, housing problems due to medical or social causes, the screening of hearing in infants and young children, and liaison with hospitals and general practitioners.

Third year student nurses from the Royal Infirmary have continued to spend a day visiting with the health visitors, but a slightly different approach is being considered for next year. It is felt that fewer visits and more background information might be of greater value. Throughout the year, pre-nursing students have attended Dalton and Crosland Moor clinics, and it is hoped to give this group a little more general knowledge of Public Health work.

Additional clinic sessions have commenced at Dalton and Brackenhall, where a Health Visitor is in attendance. These reduce the pressure on the usual clinics where a doctor is available, and give the health visitor more time to spend with mothers and babies who do not require a doctor's services.

This brings the weekly clinic sessions up to 12, which are well attended and appreciated. Visiting families with young children is, however, still felt to be an essential service, and 26,806 effective visits to children from 0 - 5 years were made during the year.



## HEALTH VISITING

Cases visited	Number of Cases
1 Children born in 1965	2,344
2 Children born in 1964	763
3 Children born in 1960-63	822
4 Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	3,929
5 Persons aged 65 or over	170
6 Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital.	165
7 Mentally disordered persons	—
8 Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	—
9 Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	39
10 Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	39
11 Number of tuberculous households visited	—
12 Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	2

13 Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitor	999
---	-----

## DIABETIC VISITOR

Number of patients on books	159
New patients .. .. .	208
Number of patients convalescent	177
Transferred .. .. .	21
Died .. .. .	19
Patients still on books ..	150
Clinics attended .. ..	50
Total visits paid .. ..	<u>3,093</u>



**SECTION 25.**

**HOME NURSING SERVICE**

## HOME NURSING SERVICE

There has been little change in the work during the year, the number and purpose of visits being almost identical with the previous year.

Two students were trained, and were successful in their examinations, and two nurses attended a Refresher Course in Leeds. Miss Sutcliffe, Deputy Superintendent, visited a Corporation Home for elderly people during the year to advise upon methods of dealing with incontinent residents.

## HOME NURSING SERVICE

		CASES	VISITS			CASES	VISITS
General Nursing	Old	254	27813	Dressings	Old	79	10758
	New	617	5317		New	635	5308
Injections	Old	436	29447	Treatments	Old	58	5435
	New	832	5298		New	624	2098
TOTALS						3535	91474



HOME NURSING

(1)	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Compli- cations	Others	Total	Patients included in (2) - (7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit	Children included in (2) - (7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit	Patients included in (2) - (7) who have had more than 24 visits
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Number of cases attended	2526	934	12	24	39	—	3535	1815	221	470
Number of visits paid	70267	19341	69	1190	607	—	91474	57973	1711	24221

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED		
Number of S.R.Ns., R.S.C.Ns., and R.F.Ns. not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties	(a) Male	2
	(b) Female	24
Number of state enrolled nurses		1
Number of nurses who have completed a course of district training		2
Number of student district nurses in training at end of year		2



**SECTION 26.**

**VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**

## VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis and Smallpox, and Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus, are all available through the Clinics of the Health Department.

These services are also carried out by family doctors, and supplies of the necessary material are available at the Health Department.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at all the clinics.

### IMMUNISATIONS

The following Table shows the number of children under five years of age who completed courses of injections during 1965.

A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year.

	Year of Birth	Diph-theria	Diph-theria & Pertussis	Per-tussis	Diphtheria Pertussis & Tetanus	Diph-theria & Tetanus	Pertussis & Tetanus	Tetanus	Quad-ralin	Total
Health Department	1965	—	—	—	466	5	—	—	—	471
	1964	—	—	—	464	9	—	—	—	473
	1963	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	46
	1962	—	—	—	8	20	—	—	—	28
	1961	—	—	—	1	26	—	—	—	27
	1960	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	10
TOTAL		—	—	—	963	91	—	1	—	1055
General Practitioners	1965	—	—	—	297	—	—	—	30	327
	1964	—	1	—	400	3	—	—	11	415
	1963	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	1	26
	1962	1	—	—	21	1	—	—	1	24
	1961	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
	1960	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAL		1	1	—	759	4	—	—	43	808
TOTAL	1965	—	—	—	763	5	—	—	30	798
	1964	—	1	—	864	12	—	—	11	888
	1963	—	—	—	48	23	—	—	1	72
	1962	1	—	—	29	21	—	—	1	52
	1961	—	—	—	13	26	—	—	—	39
	1960	—	—	—	5	8	—	1	—	14
TOTAL		1	1	—	1722	95	—	1	43	1863

B. Number of children who received a secondary (Reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to Primary Immunisation at an earlier age) during the year.

Health Department	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1963	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	1960	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	9
TOTAL		—	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	13
General Practitioners	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
	1963	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	11
	1962	—	1	—	42	—	—	—	20	63
	1961	—	—	—	14	2	—	1	2	19
	1960	—	—	—	41	4	—	—	10	55
TOTAL		—	1	—	99	6	—	1	54	161
TOTAL	1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
	1963	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	13
	1962	—	1	—	42	—	—	—	20	63
	1961	—	—	—	14	4	—	1	2	21
	1960	—	—	—	43	11	—	—	10	64
TOTAL		—	1	—	103	15	—	1	54	174



### Primary Immunisation

Since 1963 the method of keeping statistics has been revised to show the total number of children born in the year who have had primary immunisation against diphtheria. It does not take into account removals to and from the district.

Year of birth	Total number of births	Number known to be immunised against diphtheria
1963	2,471	1,622
1964	2,498	1,659

### IMMUNISATION CLINIC

Immunisation Clinics are also held in respect of children who are attending school. The following figures show the number of children dealt with both at these clinics and by general practitioners:—

Number of Children immunised against:-

Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	503
Diphtheria and Tetanus combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	682
Diphtheria and Pertussis combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis combined	..	..	..	..	..	..	203
Pertussis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	333

At the end of 1965 it was estimated that 73.58% of the children between the ages of five and fourteen years, and 69.03% of the children between the ages of one and four years, and 31.95% of the children under one year, had received this protection against Diphtheria.

### VACCINATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following Table shows the number of children under five years of age who were vaccinated against Smallpox during 1965:—

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR REVACCINATED) DURING PERIOD

Age at date of Vaccination	Number Vaccinated			Number Revaccinated		
	Health Depart- ment	General Practition- ers	Total	Health Depart- ment	General Practition- ers	Total
0 - 3 months	1	7	8	—	—	—
3 - 6 months	5	16	21	—	—	—
6 - 9 months	4	49	53	—	—	—
9 - 12 months	6	28	34	—	—	—
1 year	378	184	562	—	—	—
2 - 5 years	161	43	204	4	4	8
TOTAL	555	327	882	4	4	8

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

### ORAL VACCINE

During the year the following number of people completed the full course of three doses of oral vaccine:—

1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1943–1960	1933–1942	Before 1933	Total
374	1085	253	119	34	552	177	230	2824

Of these 571 were completed by General Practitioners.

This brings the total number of completed courses of oral vaccine since its introduction in May 1962 to:—

1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1943–1960	1933–1942	Before 1933	Total
374	1264	1438	1485	1030	2751	1834	4081	14257

3,507 people were given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine which makes a total of 9,649 people since the introduction of oral vaccine.

### SALK VACCINE

43,180 have received two or more injections since the beginning of the scheme, the number done in 1965 being 2.

35,572 have received a third dose of salk vaccine since the inception of the scheme. The number done last year was 8, all being done by General Practitioners.

5,606 have received a fourth dose of salk vaccine since the inception of the scheme. The number done last year was 3, all being done by General Practitioners.

**SECTION 27.**  
**AMBULANCE**

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

During the year the number of removals has increased, largely due to the opening of the new Hospital at St. Luke's. A number of geriatric and psychiatric day hospital cases are being taken to St. Luke's, and there are other clinics operating, which has meant that in December 1965, 1,165 out-patients attended, as compared with only 87 in January 1965, the total for the year, including the return journey, being 12,153.

The new Hospital at Lindley has not yet opened, but is expected to do so during 1966. It is not certain yet as to what extent this will affect the Ambulance Service, but a rise in the number of patients carried is anticipated.

Improvements have been made in the control room at the Ambulance Station by the installation of key and light telephone equipment. This, coupled with the introduction of a control room officer, has definitely improved the efficiency of control, particularly in relation to a lowered mileage per person carried.

During the year the Ambulance Officer, and the Deputy, have given lectures and demonstrations to 39 groups on the Kiss of Life, and First Aid in the Home - they have also given talks on the Ambulance Service.

Delivery is expected almost any day of 2 new ambulances fitted with American stretcher gear, which are cots on wheels, and will be given extensive trial before installation in all vehicles.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD AMBULANCE SERVICE

CASES CARRIED

Geographical Analysis							Analysis by Conveyance		
Year	Residents		Non-Residents		Stretcher	Car	Rail	Total	
	Within Borough	Out of Borough	Within Borough	Out of Borough					
1964	70461	5214	450	417	15650	60889	3	76542	
1965	82545	4398	407	471	15421	72400	—	87821	

Analysis by Type of Case							Accidents		Total
Year	General	Infectious Diseases	Maternity	Emergency	Street	Home	Works	Mental	
1964	46274	166	974	1203	1407	958	236	25324	76542
1965	57339	209	943	1111	1458	948	230	25583	87821

MILEAGE

Analysis by Type of Service					Others		Total
Year	Service	Infectious Diseases	Civil Defence	District Midwifery Service	Mental Health		
1964	209684	1118	—	600	34311	—	245713
1965	222097	1557	36	1412	35640	—	260742

Analysis by Type of Vehicle showing Cost per Mile and Miles per Removal									
Year	Ambulance Petrol			Ambulance Diesel			Cars		
	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Removal
1964	84967	7938	10.76	131816	6057	21.76	28730	1147	25.01
1965	96458	8715	11.07	136932	6300	21.74	27352	1188	23.02
			4.43d.			2.06d.			1.90d.
			4.77d.			2.25d.			2.29d.
									3.10d.
									3.22
									2.97

STAFF

Year	Ambulance Officer	Assistant Ambulance Officer	Control Room Officer	Section Leaders	Ambulance Drivers	Telephonists	Garage	Absences Days	Total Cost of Wages £ s. d.
1964	1	1	—	4	31 for 9 mths. 33 for 3 mths.	4	3	465	30806 8 0
1965	1	1	1	4	34	3	3	483	34565 6 9

VEHICLES

1965	Ambulances	13	Land Rover for Recovery/Goods	1	Sitting case dual purpose Ambulances	4	Morris Oxford Traveller/Ambulance	1
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SECTION 28.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS,  
CARE, AND AFTER-CARE

CHIROPODY

During 1965 the number of people receiving treatment rose to 966, compared with 790 last year, and the attendances to 4,242, compared with 3,545.

The much appreciated sessional attendances of 3 part-time Chiropodists was a great help in keeping the Clinic appointments to a reasonable period between attendances, but the domiciliary cases were having to wait much longer than is advisable. The time between appointments for people able to attend the Clinic was between six to nine weeks at the end of the year, but for the domiciliary cases had risen to between nine to twelve weeks.

The rapidly increasing load of this essential Service is giving rise to some concern, and it may well be that during 1966 we shall need to review the whole position.

	CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Cases	Attendances		Cases	Attendances
Maternity and Child Welfare	42	130	Maternity and Child Welfare	—	—
Pensioners	480	2,122	Pensioners	416	1,878
Physically Handicapped	4	16	Physically Handicapped	24	96
TOTAL	526	2,268	TOTAL	440	1,974

Mr. Naylor	—	Clinic Appointments	191
	—	Domiciliary Appointments	1,974
Miss Jackson	—	Clinic Appointments	430
Miss Milne	—	Clinic Appointments	961
Mrs. Farrow	—	Clinic Appointments	575 (From April 14th, 1965)
	—	Verruca Clinic Appointments	111 (From Oct. 8th, 1965)



## ALCOHOLISM CLINIC

Number of Sessions .. ..	52
Number of new patients seen .. ..	30
Total attendances at 52 sessions .. ..	374
Average weekly follow-up attendance ..	7

TABLE I

Stage of Disease of Patients at First Attendance

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3 (a)	Stage 3 (b)	Total
Under 30	—	1	2	4	7
30—40	1	—	1	5	7
40—50	—	—	3	10	13
50—60	—	—	—	2	2
60 and over	—	—	1	—	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>30</u>

TABLE II

Betterment Factor of New Patients seen during year.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
Under 30	1	—	—	—	6	—	7
30—40	1	—	2	1	3	—	7
40—50	2	3	1	2	5	—	13
50—60	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
60 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>30</u>
	<u>13.3%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>56.6%</u>		

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Patients seen since inception of Clinic, September, 1960 ... ..	142	23	165
Number of Patients seen during 1965 ... ..	24	6	30

Betterment Factor of All Patients seen since inception of Clinic.

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Died	Total
1961	13	5	7	7	20	—	52
1962	6	4	3	1	15	1	30
1963	3	2	4	1	10	1	21
1964	2	6	5	1	15	—	29
1965	4	3	3	3	17	—	30
	<u>28</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>162</u>

**Note:** A total of 165 patients have been seen at the Clinic, 3 of whom were not suffering from the disease of Alcoholism.

TABLE III

Localities from which New Patients have been seen

Huddersfield	Halifax	Bradford	Leeds and Morley	Other	Total
10	6	4	1	9	30
<u>33.3%</u>	<u>20.0%</u>	<u>13.3%</u>	<u>3.3%</u>	<u>30.0%</u>	

## CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The Medical Officer of Health is the Co-ordinating Officer for this Committee, which has been appointed as a result of a recommendation contained in the Joint Circular of the Ministries of Health and Education and Home Office.

The Committee, which met on 5 occasions during 1965, consists of Officers of the Corporation and Officers of Statutory Bodies concerned with the wellbeing of children, together with representatives of Voluntary Organisations who are concerned with the same problem.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Medical Officer of Health  
 Director of Welfare  
 Children's Officer  
 Housing Manager  
 Probation Officer  
 Chief Education Officer  
 The Local Inspector of the National Society  
     for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
 The Local Woman Visitor of the National Society  
     for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
 The Area Officer of the National Assistance Board  
 The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange of the  
     Ministry of Labour and National Service

Families are reviewed at regular intervals. Their needs are assessed, in order that families may receive the help needed.

## RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS AND CONVALESCENCE

During the year the Huddersfield Corporation Health Committee agreed to pay the maintenance and travelling charges for the cost of four patients having a fortnight's convalescent holiday, and one child going to a holiday camp run by the British Diabetic Association.

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

Number of Child Minders' premises registered:	..	—
Maximum number of children persons registered are allowed to look after	.. .. .	—
Number of children permitted to be looked after for reward at the year end	.. .. .	42
Daily Minders registered or awaiting registration at end of year	.. .. .	7

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The supervision of Nursing Homes is, in pursuance of the Nursing Homes Act 1963, the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

There is only one Home registered in Huddersfield - The "Thornhill" Nursing Home, 6, Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield. (Telephone Number Huddersfield 21287). This Home has accommodation as follows:—

- (a) Maternity patients: Nil.
- (b) Other patients :— 15

Two Homes for mothers and babies are registered in addition, and are under constant supervision by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. They are:—

1. Huddersfield Deanery Moral Welfare Association,  
St. Katherine's Hostel,  
10, King's Mill Lane,  
Huddersfield.
2. The Huddersfield Mission Women's Home,  
Bryanwood,  
Bryan Road,  
Edgerton,  
Huddersfield.

The Home at Bryanwood was opened during 1965, as the former Home at Queen Street had to be vacated in connection with the redevelopment taking place in the centre of Huddersfield.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

The health education function of the department has been maintained throughout the year in many spheres.

Health visitors continue to spread information and advice during their personal contact with families of their districts. Advice was given on feeding and care of babies and young children, immunisation, home safety, food hygiene, nutrition in the aged, and numerous other aspects of health in its widest sense.

The Home Safety Committee continued to meet as a sub-committee of the Health Committee throughout the year. In conjunction with the National Fire Prevention Week in October displays of posters, flame proof garments and distribution of pamphlets were organised by the Health Department staff.

An experimental attempt at encouraging more Asian mothers to accept advice on nutrition was made by inviting them to the Central Clinic for teaching sessions.

A health visitor gave a series of lectures to student teachers at Oastler Training College and talks were given to schools (some in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme) and other groups on various subjects.

Follow up of last year's "Dental Health Week" continued throughout the year, with visits to schools by the oral hygienist and talks by the Principal School Dental Officer to Young Wives and other organisations.

The Stork Club was a regular feature of the Department and was run on similar lines to previous years.

The Medical Officer of Health and other members of the medical staff were actively engaged in health education, preparing and delivering a number of dissertations on a wide variety of subjects to varied assemblies.



## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 283 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service. This figure is 87 more than the number for 1964.

In addition, 16 persons were examined on behalf of other authorities.

Medical Officers also examined 231 teachers and student teachers in accordance with a nationally agreed scheme.

## ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

The Anti-Smoking Clinic has followed its usual pattern. Of 133 people seeking treatment it is noted that 39 attended only once, and a further 19 came twice (this is the phenomenon of "ambivalence": a genuine desire to be cured may co-exist with a terrifying feeling that one will be deprived for ever of the consoling cigarette: it is not necessarily a criticism of our methods). Recorded cures total 29, but one accepts the probability that there will be a number of "silent" successes, who may - or may not - be revealed in the sometime future. We have encountered them in the past, when they have returned for further treatment, after a relapse into cigarette smoking, or we have heard mention of them in conversation amongst the group. Quite apart from those who succeed in complete abstention, it is the rule for the majority then attending clinic to obtain partial abstention. Many relapse after they cease attendance, but the really heavy smokers of 40 cigarettes or more per day seem to hold whatever improvement they achieve. Such people are compulsive rather than appetitive smokers, and do not seem to have much trouble in reducing their intake to the level of moderate smokers. One such smoker, who used to account for 50 cigarettes per day, has for months managed to smoke no more than 15 per week.

The essential treatment is group therapy, reinforced by films and drug therapy. New patients are seen on Tuesdays at 6.30 p.m. and on subsequent Tuesdays at 7.30 p.m. The film show consists of three films, "Spotlight on Smoking", "Smoking and You", and "This is your Lung", well established veterans now, but we have found no better as yet. The drug tablets consist essentially of Lobeline mgm. 2. Current medical opinion has varied as to usefulness of these tablets; but it is now felt that they are of some value. Spontaneous comments to this effect by the patients seem to confirm this.

In addition to the group therapy, the Friday clinic has been held at intervals during the year. This is an individual clinic, and patients are seen by appointment. Relaxation therapy is given which, though not directly curative, helps to combat the tension which accompanies cigarette deprivation, or which, if antecedent, is worsened by attempts to stop smoking. Eleven patients have been treated, and these have attained a three week abstention period, though one relapsed soon afterwards. This clinic has a usefulness in that it is a supportive gesture in the running of the group therapy clinic; one has something up one's sleeve if the group members are not responding too readily.

One further project has been undertaken, a new drug, salicyl-azo-sulphapyridine, though, having no intended effect on smoking habits, was found to stop the taste for cigarettes in one hospital patient. A pilot research has been done in our anti-smoking clinic, and five patients volunteered for it (necessitating blood tests). Only one patient showed any response, and the trial was stopped.



## INCONTINENCE PADS

The Department provide disposable pads for use by incontinent patients under arrangements made by the Ministry of Health in Circular 14/63. During the year approximately 2,000 pads were given out.

It should be noted that much of the work for incontinent patients was carried out by the Domestic Help Laundry Service, which is currently dealing with 33 patients.

## FLUORIDATION

In November 1965 the Council approved the following Resolution of the Health Committee:—

“That this Committee support the fluoridation of water supplies in the statutory area of supply of the Huddersfield Waterworks Undertaking and recommend the Waterworks Committee to take the necessary steps to implement the practice to the extent referred to in Ministry of Health Circular No. 12/1963.”

The matter is now awaiting a report from the Waterworks Department upon the cost and technical aspects of the necessary processes.

The natural fluoride content of the filtered water supplies in the Huddersfield area is as follows:—

Source	Fluoride as parts per million F.		
Blackmoorfoot Filter Station	..	..	0.13
Deerhill Filter Station	..	..	0.08
Hill Top Filter Station	..	..	0.10
Holmbridge Filter Station	..	..	0.10
Holmestyes Filter Station	..	..	0.08
Longwood Filter Station	..	..	0.07
Meltham Filter Station	..	..	0.07
Scapegoat Hill Filter Station	..	..	0.08



SECTION 28.

MENTAL HEALTH

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

By far the most notable event concerning Mental Health in Huddersfield has been the opening of the Psychiatric Wing of the new St. Luke's Hospital. This project, in accordance with current medical policy, is designed to take the more acute and more treatable of psychiatric cases into a general hospital, where they can share not only the diagnostic and therapeutic amenities of the hospital, but also the status of the general hospital patient. The proximity of St. Luke's to the centre of the town greatly helps the efficient working of our Mental Welfare Department. The consultants are easily accessible, patients can be taken more readily for emergency consultation, and the new Day Hospital, which is housed in the Psychiatric Wing, has gone a long way to solve the problems of after-care. The Day Hospital has 50 places. A patient may attend for five days a week, or less - many come only once a week, but are under skilled supervision. One visit of a Mental Welfare Officer to the Day Hospital may enable him to see many of his patients, whom otherwise he would have to visit individually.

Brook House continues to function efficiently, and combines sympathetic care with elementary aspects of social training. The number of children in urgent need of residential care has been greatly reduced. Dr. Sweetnam, at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, took 3 of our worst cases into his own beds. At the moment there are only 2 cases (brother and sister) in which the family situation demands that they are taken from home.

The nucleus of the Adult Occupation Centre at Scarleigh seems to have established itself. There is adequate activity in the way of packing fireworks, packing mothballs, stringing tickets, etc., and an efficient printing outfit, which has produced hundreds of Christmas Cards again at Christmas - also posters. Five Scarleigh pupils have left to take up outside work.

Fieldhead Hostel has been fully occupied during the year. The renovation of an adjoining house to provide accommodation for the Warden has enabled us to add 5 beds to our establishment, now totalling 18. There have been 20 admissions during the year. Eleven have been admitted as short-term rehabilitation cases, 2 for holiday purposes (i.e. 1 returning to the Hostel from a resident job, the other on account of the relatives going on holiday), 1 for long-term care, and 6 emergency admissions of known psychiatric cases needing accommodation at a moment's notice. The latter have usually stayed for no more than a day or two - nineteen days at the most. There is now a waiting list for admission. Fifty cases have been admitted since the Hostel was opened in August 1962.

The Psychiatric Club still meets on Thursday evenings. Attendance is usually between 15 and 20. There is a core of attenders who have been coming for years, and a group of people who attend only intermittently. Many have ceased to attend, of course, when they have returned successfully to the community. No rigid recording has been made of attendances, but at least 50 patients have been on our books. West Riding cases also attend - they are often brought by the West Riding Mental Welfare Officers.

Dr. Jones, the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health, attends the Medical Advisory Committee at Storthes Hall, as deputy for the Medical Officer of Health.

Under age 16				Aged 16 & over			
M		F		M		F	
1. Particulars of cases Reported During Year							
(a) Cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely sub-normal "subject to be dealt with", Number in which action taken on reports by:—							
(1) Local Education Authority:							
(i) While at school or liable to attend school .. .. .							
(ii) On leaving special schools .. .. .							
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools .. .. .							
(2) Police or by Courts .. .. .							
(3) Other sources .. .. .							
Total of 1 (a)							
(b) Cases reported who were found to be subnormal or severely subnormal but were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any grounds .. .. .							
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as subnormal or severely subnormal and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)							
(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at year end and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)							
Total of 1(a)—(d) inc.							
2. Disposal of cases Reported During Year							
(The total of 2 (a), (b) and (c) must agree with that of 1 (a) and (b) above).							
(a) of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a) ) number:							
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision .. .. .							
(ii) Placed under Guardianship .. .. .							
(iii) Admitted to hospital Informal Mental Health Act 1959							
(iv) Admitted to hospital Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959							
(v) Admitted to hospital Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959							
(vi) Admitted to hospital Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959							
Total of 2 (a)							
(b) of the cases ascertained to be subnormal or severely subnormal "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b) ) number:							
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision .. .. .							
(ii) Action unnecessary .. .. .							
Total of 2 (b)							
(c) Cases reported at 1 (a) or (b) above who removed from the area or died before disposal was arranged ..							
Total of 2 (a)—(c) inc.							
3. Cases admitted Temporarily for Residential Care arranged by Local Health Authority during year and admitted to:—							
(a) National Health Service Hospitals .. .. .							
(b) Elsewhere .. .. .							
Total							
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at year end ..							
(i) Under Voluntary Supervision .. .. .							
(ii) Under Guardianship (including patients on Licence)							
(iii) In Hospital (including patients on Licence)							
Total of 4 (i)—(iii) inc.							
5. Number of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal under Guardianship at year end and							
who were dealt with under Section 33, Mental Health Act, 1959							
6. Classification of Subnormal or Severely Subnormal in the Community at year end							
(according to need at that date)							
(a) Cases included in 4 (i)—(ii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority:—							
(1) IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:							
(i) Subnormal .. .. .							
(ii) Severely subnormal .. .. .							
Total Urgent Cases							
(2) NOT IN URGENT NEED OF HOSPITAL CARE:							
(i) Subnormal .. .. .							
(ii) Severely Subnormal .. .. .							
TOTAL NON-URGENT CASES							
TOTAL OF URGENT AND NON-URGENT CASES .. .. .							
(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), and (ii) number considered suitable for:—							
(i) Training centre subnormal .. .. .							
(ii) Training centre severely subnormal .. .. .							
Total of 6 (b)							
(c) Of the cases included in 6(b) number receiving training at year end.							
(i) Training centre subnormal .. .. .							
(ii) Training centre severely subnormal .. .. .							
Total of 6 (c)							



## MENTAL HEALTH

### CASE WORK BY MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Care and after care Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3983
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1277
Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4898

## HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS

	Sex	Section 25	Section 26	Section 29	Informal	Total
New Admissions to Hospital	Male	2	—	17	29	48
	Female	6	—	13	44	63
Re-Admissions to Hospital	Male	1	1	14	30	46
	Female	13	6	14	45	78

## HOSPITALS—DEATHS AND DISCHARGES

Deaths		Discharges	
Male	Female	Male	Female
15	23	73	89
Total Deaths:	38	Total Discharges:	162

## SCARLEIGH

	Number of approved places	Number of Children on register at year end	Average daily attendance during year
	50	52	43.51

## BROOK HOUSE

	16	25	17.69
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## SCARLEIGH TRAINING CENTRE

This year has seen a greater division between the Industrial Unit and the Junior Training Centre. Following the visit of Mrs. Halsall, H. M. Inspector, on February 23rd, we successfully transferred the Adults to what was formerly the Gymnasium, as she suggested. This released two smaller rooms for Junior activities, and we now have a permanent play-room upstairs, and an embryo Gymnasium on the ground floor.

The advantage to the Industrial people is two-fold. Especially valuable is the return to non-segregation - they had not enjoyed being separated into 'boys' and 'girls'. Division of work is less rigid, and jobs can be allocated according to the ability rather than the sex of the worker. Additionally, in the frequent periods of Industrial staff absence, it has been necessary to use Junior Centre staff only when both Mr. Wood and Mrs. Bower have been absent at the same time.

However the Industrial people continue to join the Juniors for Assembly and Community activities and are fully integrated into the socialization pattern of the Centre. Out-Work supplies continue to fluctuate but a large number of Christmas Cards were produced and sold, mainly to parents and friends of the children. Commercial work has included label stringing, sorting cones, packing Mothballs, Moth crystals, Bath Oils, and printing Music Society Posters. The Industrial people received 'wages' of £1 each for the Summer Holidays and at Christmas.

All children were medically examined in May, and weighed some weeks later when scales became available.

In May we entered 37 paintings for the N.S.M.H.C. Competition, and, whilst no prizes were won this year, Jennifer Bedford received an honourable mention.

We were asked to send work for exhibition at the official opening of the new School Department at Caterham Hospital. The ceremony was to be performed by Princess Alexander, and was a great challenge to the Art Section, and all groups were eager to participate. Two rooms were filled with work, paintings, drawings, pottery, and craft, produced by Scarleigh children, and we understand that Her Highness was much impressed.

Physical activity has again included tennis in Greenhead Park, and the weekly swimming lesson. Special events in this section have been the May Day sports, two 'cross country' runs by the 14 plus boys, and visits by the captain and members of Town football team, who are coaching the boys in formal football lessons as a follow up to the Saturday matches we attend at Leeds Road.

The Swimming Open Session on July 19th was attended by the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health, members of the Parents' Committee, Press, and other interested people. The children acquitted themselves well, and showed a lack of fear, a delight in their activity, and an appreciation of the equipment made available by the Huddersfield Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Another most useful gift was a potter's wheel, foot operated; presented to us by Messrs. Hopkins' Apprentices School, and produced by the apprentices as a voluntary effort. So far we have had no opportunity to use it, but most of the older people are eager to throw a pot at the earliest moment! Those who visited Batley College of Art on July 8th, know how it is done and are keen to give graphic descriptions and demonstrate to any willing to listen.

Perhaps the most exciting - certainly the most exhausting - occurrence of the year, was the Youth Hostel weekend to York, in May. This was packed with activity, and was a huge success. It is hoped to go further afield in the future and take up the invitation to Westminster, given by Mr. Kenneth Lomas, M.P., when he spent an afternoon in the Centre in October.

Most parents availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Supervisor during their child's birthday term - Attendance at the evening sessions was well worth the effort and it was valuable to be able to discuss a child with both parents; not possible during the day in most cases.

Open Day on December 16th was poorly attended, many parents being unable to attend because of bad weather conditions.

In November we started our new times, the children appear to be alert on arrival, and the longer morning has helped the Juniors' progress.

Visitors to the Centre have included Youth Employment Officers, National Assistance Officers, Police Juvenile Liaison Officers and Road Safety Officers, etc., as well as several groups of Students, and the Supervisor feels that these visits, plus the outings we have undertaken, have made this a satisfactory year in what is the Centre's main function - the integration of the children with the community.

**BROOK HOUSE**

**Statistics :**

Average number of children on register	..	..	22.5
Average attendances	..	..	80%
Admissions	..	..	5
Discharges to Meanwood Hospital	..	..	1
Transfers to Scarleigh Training Centre	..	..	8

The care and training of the children was maintained throughout the year, and was the subject of a satisfactory report from Mrs. Halsall, H.M. Inspector from the Ministry of Health, who visited us on February 22nd.

The inauguration of remedial excercises has proved to have the limited benefits expected, and it is hoped, in the near future, arrangements will be made for speech therapy training.

The Ambulance Service and other Departments of the Corporation, as usual, earned our appreciation.

SECTION 29.  
DOMESTIC HELP



## HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continues to be most helpful and useful to all who require it. Domiciliary care of the elderly still remains one of the greatest problems.

The majority of elderly people prefer to continue living in their own homes as long as possible, and with the use of this service this enables them to do so.

The requests for help come from Almoners, General Practitioners, Home Nurses, Welfare Department, and National Assistance Board. A visit is paid by the Home Help Organiser when possible, before help is sent, to ascertain the amount of help required in each case. In the winter time the elderly appreciate the hour, first thing in the morning, a cup of tea in bed, and the fire lit, etc. this enables them to carry on during the rest of the day.

The demand for the early morning service was increasing and the Home Help Organiser felt the need of a certain number of home helps to do a guaranteed full time week, e.g.—42 hours, which would enable her to meet the demand adequately.

### Night Service

The night service has continued to work smoothly throughout the year, giving night relief for the relatives of the patient. Other cases have included old people living alone who have not wished to go into hospital, or who are waiting for a bed in hospital.

### Evening Service

The evening service has been used mainly for elderly people and chronic sick, who are temporarily bedfast and need attention during the evening.

### Laundry Service

The laundry service for incontinent patients is still of great help to the relatives and Home Nurses.

### Tuberculous Patients

The call for help in tuberculous homes is decreasing.

### Maternity Cases

The number of confinement cases helped are slightly more than last year.

### General Sickness

Help is required at once to take over the care of the family when the mother is confined to bed. This occurs most frequently in the winter time. The chronically sick person continues to need a considerable amount of help all the year round.



# HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Domestic Helps employed at year end: (a) Whole Time— (b) Part-time: 171 (c) Whole Time Equivalent of (b) 120.5												
	APPLICATIONS						CASES DEALT WITH					
	Applications pending at beginning of year	Number of new applications received during year	No. of applicants assisted during year			Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward at year end	Number of cases receiving help at beginning of year	Num-ber taken off	Number of cases receiving help at year end	Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser	
			Old Appli-cants	New Appli-cants	Renew-als							
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	17	114	67	25	—	30	9	4	93	3	15	
Tuberculosis	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	8	2	10	1	
Chronic Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	
Aged and Infirm	13	462	144	228	43	93	10	906	283	1034	2347	
Others	3	159	35	85	10	34	8	125	109	146	300	
TOTAL	33	739	247	341	53	157	27	1045	488	1194	2663	

**Night Service:** Remaining on Register at beginning of year .. 6  
New Cases .. .. 27  
Died .. .. 12  
Taken off .. .. 20  
Remaining on Register at year end .. 1  
No. of visits paid by Home Help Organiser .. 12



**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### General

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1965 were:—

Measles	..	..	..	548
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	143
Dysentery	..	..	..	124
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	69
Pneumonia	..	..	..	18

### Measles

There was a decrease of 1,439 in the number of cases of measles notified, when compared with the figure for 1964. The figures for Huddersfield for the past ten years are given below:—

Year	No. of Cases	Year	No. of Cases
1965	548	1960	63
1964	1987	1959	1797
1963	1413	1958	40
1962	644	1957	2625
1961	1863	1956	211

### Scarlet Fever

The 143 cases notified in 1965 were almost double the number notified in the previous year.

### Dysentery

There was a big decrease in the number of notifications of dysentery received, being 237 less than in the previous year.

### Whooping Cough

The whooping cough notifications total 69.

### Pneumonia

There were 21 less notifications of pneumonia in 1965 than in 1964, the figures being 18 and 39 respectively.

### Typhoid Fever

There has been no typhoid in Huddersfield since 1961, yet in 1965 there were 3 separate outbreaks, and a total of 6 cases. The typhoid bacillus has many "phage" types which can be accurately identified, and this was done in the cases described below. The results showed that there were three different types of organism, and that, therefore, there was no possible connection between the outbreaks.

The first case occurred in a girl of fifteen years at Outlane, who was seriously ill for several weeks. Typhoid bacilli were found in the w.c. compartment. Intensive search amongst contacts, and also in the streams and sewers of the area, failed to reveal any further sign of the organism, and its source remained a mystery.

The second outbreak occurred during the summer in Bradley. A child was found to be suffering from typhoid fever, and the infection ultimately spread to the mother and father. All recovered, but the father was quite ill for several days. It is of interest that this outbreak was of the same "phage type" as the one which occurred in Huddersfield four years ago. Again exhaustive tests were carried out on persons, streams, and sewers, with no result.

A third case was in an immigrant child from the Longroyd Bridge area, and the movements of immediate contacts were difficult to trace. There was a direct connection between this child and a suspected case in Pakistan, but no positive confirmation was found.

Finally, it should be reported that a Serviceman, who was almost certainly suffering from typhoid fever, was admitted to hospital within hours of arrival on leave by air, and subsequently died. It is presumed that the infection arose in the Far East.



## HOME VISITOR'S REPORT

During the year 739 visits were made by the Home Visitor. Of these 572 were in connection with infectious disease, compared with 1,037 in the previous year.

201 cases were removed to Hospital, compared with 180 in 1964.

237 cases of infectious disease were isolated at home, compared with 410 in the previous year.

This year 124 cases of Dysentery were dealt with, compared with 361 in the previous year. Of these:—

Children of school age accounted for	..	..	59 cases
Children in Nurseries	..	..	8
Children under school age and adults over school age			57
			<hr/> 124

### Salmonella Infection

During the year 11 cases of Salmonella Infection were isolated, compared with 7 in the previous year.

The following varieties were isolated:—

Salmonella	Anatum	..	..	..	..	1
„	Typhimurium	..	..	..	..	8
„	Bredeney	..	..	..	..	1
„	Brandenburg	..	..	..	..	1
						<hr/> 11

In one case (Salmonella Bredeney) the patient became ill upon return from a holiday in Spain.

Enquiries failed to trace the source of infection in the remaining ten cases.

### Scarlet Fever

The number of cases isolated in hospital and at home showed an increase during the year. 143 cases were isolated, compared with 73 in 1964.

### Dysentery in Nurseries

This year only one outbreak of Dysentery occurred in one Nursery; the number of cases amounted to 8.

### Dirty Houses

The Disinfestation and Cleansing Squad, disinfested, removed rubbish and rough cleansed 3 houses prior to 'follow on action' by the Home Help Service.

### Dirty Persons

During the year 5 filthy and/or verminous persons were given a hot bath and/or treatment under the supervision of the Home Visitor.

### Disinfections

8 premises were disinfested in connection with vermin.

78 premises were disinfected after notifications of infectious diseases having occurred in the house.

48 library books were disinfected, after removal from houses where infectious disease had occurred.

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

DISEASE	TOTAL	AGES																								CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL TOTAL					
		Total		Under 1		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55			55—65		65 and upwards		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
Dysentery	124	64	60	2	4	8	7	4	5	6	8	8	2	26	16	5	3	1	8	1	4	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	18	
Erysipelas	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	
Measles	548	286	262	16	16	53	33	40	42	47	49	37	33	88	82	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Meningococcal Infection	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Pneumonia	18	12	6	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Salmonella Infection	11	6	5	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	143	77	66	—	—	2	—	2	1	8	7	11	2	41	47	9	6	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	
Typhoid Fever	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Whooping Cough	69	41	28	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	1	8	2	12	8	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
TOTAL	936	495	441	26	27	69	45	55	53	66	65	65	39	169	156	18	14	9	20	4	9	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	87	

## TUBERCULOSIS

After the disturbing experience of last year, in which the number of new notifications of Tuberculosis passed the 100 mark, and was the highest figure since 1951, it is pleasing to record that there has been a reduction to 63. Even this much smaller number of notifications shows the same pattern as last year, in that 33 occurred amongst the immigrant population, who must show a much higher incidence rate than that of the general inhabitants of the area.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis also decreased by 5. Only one death was in the 0 - 55 age group.

One pint of free milk daily was supplied to 124 needy cases, helping to maintain an adequate diet until the patient can return to full employment.

## CHEST CLINIC

(Held at Mill Hill Hospital, Dalton, Huddersfield)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

From 9 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.

and on Saturday

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the Survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit in the Borough during April and June 1965, 2,698 persons were examined, but not all of them were Huddersfield residents. Of the persons examined, 1,914 were men and 784 women.

Twenty-nine persons were re-called for a larger film to be taken, but only 3 cases of active Tuberculosis were found. In 1964, 38 persons were re-called for a larger film and 5 cases of active Tuberculosis were found. Nine cases of inactive Tuberculosis were discovered and 16 cases of other abnormalities.

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS															
	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages - Years)														
	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	Total	Total notifications including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
RESPIRATORY Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	9	3	3	2	—	1	25	32
RESPIRATORY Females	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	2	—	—	—	13	17
NON-RESPIRATORY Males	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	9	3	1	—	—	—	17	21
NON-RESPIRATORY Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	8	8
TOTALS	1	1	—	1	2	3	8	25	12	6	3	—	1	63	78
															81
															78

Number of persons on Tuberculosis Register at year end .. .. . 1086

Number of persons on Notification Register at year end .. .. . 1272

Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor during year .. .. . 2169

Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor - no access - during year .. .. . 15

Number of attendances made at Chest Clinic Sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor during year .. .. . Nil

Number of attendances made at B.C.G. sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor (Schoolchildren only) during year .. .. . 26

Number of Households Visited .. .. . 999



## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is most grateful to Dr. Mehta, Consultant at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, for the most detailed Statistical Return, from which has been extracted the following information.

### SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME RESIDED

Name of Local Health Authority	Number of New Cases in Year			
	Totals	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions
HUDDERSFIELD	644	3	225	416
West Riding of Yorkshire	164	1	23	140
All others	11	1	4	6
TOTALS	819	5	252	562

The 644 Huddersfield cases seen during the year are less than those reported in 1964.

### NEW PATIENTS SEEN DURING THE YEARS 1957 - 1965

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total
1965	5	252	562	819
1964	27	237	523	787
1963	28	208	394	630
1962	13	220	323	556
1961	15	278	387	680
1960	22	271	390	683
1959	27	144	301	472
1958	16	182	277	475
1957	25	57	178	260

### NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS

(not necessarily from Huddersfield)

#### ATTENDING IN YEAR WITH NEW INFECTIONS OF

	TOTALS	MALE	FEMALE
(i) PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS	1	—	1
<u>AGE GROUPS</u>			
18 and 19 years	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	1	—	1
25 years and over	—	—	—
(ii) GONORRHOEA	250	198	52
<u>AGE GROUPS</u>			
Under 16 years	1	—	1
16 and 17 years	10	2	8
18 and 19 years	22	12	10
20 to 24 years	82	68	14
25 years and over	133	116	17

## LOCALITIES IN WHICH INFECTIONS TOOK PLACE

(i)	PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SYPHILIS			
(a)	In locality of Centre	1	—	1
(b)	Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	—	—	—
(c)	Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland	—	—	—
(ii)	GONORRHOEA			
(a)	In locality of Centre	173	135	38
(b)	Elsewhere in Great Britain and Northern Ireland	72	60	12
(c)	Outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5	3	2

## LABORATORY

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 3,260, being a decrease of 1,369 on last year's total. The fall in faecal specimens examined accounts for this decrease.

Break down of the figures for faecal specimens investigated and of new isolations of *Shigella Sonnei* shows a significant increase of both during the month of November. This is in keeping with recent experience elsewhere that dysentery is now more prevalent in the winter months.

Of the *Salmonella* isolated, the most interesting were the 6 isolations of *Salmonella Typhi* from lavatory and drain swabs taken at a private dwelling.

## SENSITIVITY OF SHIGELLA-SONNEI TO ANTIBIOTICS

63 cultures tested

Antibiotic						Percentage of Sensitive strains
STREPTOMYCIN	..	..	..	..	..	81%
NEOMYCIN	..	..	..	..	..	93.6%
SULPHONAMIDES	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
PENICILLIN	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
TETRACYCLINE	..	..	..	..	..	93.6%
CHLORAMPHENICOL	..	..	..	..	..	100%
FUROXONE	..	..	..	..	..	100%

**SPECIMENS HANDLED BY LABORATORY**

	Total
Faeces	1,585
Urine Culture	12
Urine Routine	64
Nose and Throat Swabs	33
Other Swabs	73
Sputum	6
Pregnancy Tests	45
Milk	176
Ice Cream	96
Water	144
Foodstuffs	44
Blood for Widal	142
Blood Haemoglobin	799
Blood Count	27
Miscellaneous	14
Total	3,260

**PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS ISOLATED**

Organism	Total	Remarks
Shigella Sonnei	184	47.2% of all specimens were examined for this organism. 113 i.e. 61.5% were new isolations
Shigella Flexner	3	
Salmonella Anatum	1	From sausage meat
Salmonella Brandenburg	1	
Salmonella Bredeney	1	
Salmonella Typhi	6	Isolated from lavatory and drain swabs
Salmonella Typhimurium	8	
Staphylococcus Aureus	2	From a throat swab and a finger dressing
Escherichia Coli	2	
Haemolytic Streptococci	6	From 33 nose and throat swabs examined
Diplococcus Pneumonia	4	



**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**



## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

FRANK ELLAM, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
Chief Public Health Inspector

The control of the environment is still one of the bulwarks of Public Health. The work which is listed below gives some idea of the amount of time which is most necessary in making people's surroundings as comfortable and healthy as possible.

## INSPECTIONS:—

A Dwellinghouses								
Certificates of Disrepair..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Filthy Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,242
Housing Defects (Public Health Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,268
"    "    revisits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,351
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Property under Notice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,876
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Verminous Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Work in Progress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,513
Drains								
New-tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Old—tested								
(a) Found sound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393
(b) Found defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	736
B Other Inspections								
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	..							9
Air Raid Shelters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Clean Air Act, 1956—Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,745
Factories (mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
Factories (non-mechanical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Outworkers Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Food Premises								
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Condensed Milk Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Dairies and Milk shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Food Hawkers Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,268
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491
Labelling of Food Order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,295
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,063
Waste Food Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture Dealers	..	..						15
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Lairage for Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Massage and Special Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	492
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Pet Animals Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Business Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	693
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
Private Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,851
Riding Establishments Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sanitary Accommodation							
Cinemas and Theatres	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,158
Total Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,407

## Other Visits

In respect of Complaints of Noise	..	..	..	..	..	102
In respect of cases of Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	4
In respect of Immigrants (Medical Care)	..	..	..	..	..	600
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	..	..	..	..	..	947
To interview owners regarding nuisances or defects	..	..	..	..	..	1,095
To Recording Stations (Atmospheric Pollution)	..	..	..	..	..	2,263
Smoke Observations taken	..	..	..	..	..	379
Smoke Checks taken	..	..	..	..	..	913
Smoke Checks, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	4,344
Under Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	59
Under Children's Nightdresses Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	20
Under Fabrics Misdescription Act, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	6
Under Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	6
Under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	..	..	157
Under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	251
Under Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	6
Under Riding Establishments Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	14
Where no nuisance was found	..	..	..	..	..	2,456
Miscellaneous visits (under the Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	365
Sampling						
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	413
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	107
Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	191
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	28
Fabrics	..	..	..	..	..	2
Children's Nightdresses	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	..	..	..	..	..	12
Water						
(a) Bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	..	82
(b) Chemical analysis	..	..	..	..	..	12
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	..	..	..	..	..	79
(d) Chlorine Testing of Bath Water, and Paddling Pool Water	..	..	..	..	..	438
Total	..	..	..	..	..	15,356
Total Inspections and Visits	..	..	..	..	..	39,763

## Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk.

A total of 2,865 enquiry forms was received during the year, and, as in many cases the properties concerned have to be surveyed, the amount of work involved in the matter is quite appreciable.

## Complaints of Nuisances

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	1,361
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	352
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	48

In one case, that of a nuisance caused by unauthorised tipping, where the owner of the land could not be found, a Nuisance Order was obtained from the Magistrates' Court to enable the Corporation to enter on to the land to remove the rubbish. This was removed by the Cleansing Department. Clandestine tipping still continues.

**Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—**

Dwellinghouses									
Defective eaves, drains, pipes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365
Cleansing required	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Defective roofs, walls, plaster, floors, windows, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Houses let-in-lodgings									
Defective walls, windows, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Factories, Mechanical									
Closet accommodation, unsuitable or defective..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Factories, Non-mechanical									
Rooms requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Nuisances from									
Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defective yard surface	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stagnant water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Streams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Want of drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water in cellar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sanitation									
Closets requiring cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sinks, etc., defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Water closets defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Water Supply									
Water supply insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water supply required	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other Nuisances									
Air Raid Shelters requiring closing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dustbin accommodation insufficient	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dust and effluvium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Street gullies found choked	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

**Drains**

The Department provides a service whereby owners are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6d. of which sum 2/6d. is paid by the Health Department to the Waterworks Department for water used.

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
Testing drains during work of Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Drains at Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

In addition 72 visits were made respecting the swabbing of sewers re infectious disease.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

**1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings.**

At the end of the year there were 288 houses let-in-lodgings on the Register, an increase of 27 during the year. The 1,566 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 8,419 persons. This depends upon the use of the rooms, the standard for sleeping rooms being 300 cubic feet per person, and for combined living and sleeping rooms 600 cubic feet per person. (The term "person" includes man, woman and child).



## Summary of defects and conditions found:—

Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	8
Cleansing required .. .. .	5
Drains, eaves, gutters, etc., defective .. .. .	2
Floors and floor covering defective .. .. .	4
Overcrowding .. .. .	1
Plasterwork defective .. .. .	1
Redecoration required .. .. .	10
Sink/baths, etc., defective .. .. .	3
Water closets defective .. .. .	2
Window cords defective .. .. .	2
Ventilation insufficient .. .. .	2
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>40</b>

**2. Common Lodging Houses.**

There is 1 common lodging house in the Borough providing accommodation for 27 persons in 4 rooms. 12 inspections were made during the year. Also during the year the following work has been carried out, plasterwork repaired, sink lining repaired, water closet re-decorated and tops of tables re-covered.

In addition to the Common Lodging House, other premises, known as the "Central Hostel", have been provided by the Corporation, and are under the control of the Estate and Property Management Department. Accommodation provided at the 31st December, 1965 was for 40 males. Regular inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and any structural defect, or unsatisfactory condition, is notified to the Estate and Property Management Department.

**3. Offensive Trades.**

There are 6 premises in the Borough where offensive trades are carried on. 20 inspections have been made during the year. The occupier's attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory conditions at one of the premises.

**4. (a) Hairdressers.**

The number of persons registered in the Borough is 262, a decrease of 9 during the year. These comprise 178 ladies hairdressers, 73 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers, and 11 for both ladies and gentlemen. 69 visits were made to these premises during the year and the conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

**(b) Itinerant Hairdressers.**

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 9 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 8 gentlemen's hairdressers) - an increase of 1 during the year.

**5. Massage and Special Treatment.**

At the end of the year there were 22 establishments on the register, a decrease of 3 during the year. 34 visits were paid during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

There is also 1 establishment for massage or special treatment carried on by a registered member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, which, under the provisions of Section 73 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act 1949, may only be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, or a registered medical practitioner. The inspection was entirely satisfactory.



## **6 Noise Nuisance.**

During the year 7 complaints were received of alleged noise nuisances. In one case the noise was caused by a diesel engine. As a result of informal action, a new exhaust was fitted to the engine, which abated the nuisance. Another concerned noise from a factory, and, on approaching the Management, steps were taken to minimise the noise until the completion of a new weaving shed. In 2 cases concerning noise caused by neighbours, and 2 others, noise from a cafe and a club, it was considered that a nuisance did not exist. Several visits were necessary in these cases, particularly since the noise was alleged to occur late at night.

## **7. Refuse Tips.**

The Bye-laws are enforced jointly by the Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department.

There are 57 tips in the Borough, but tipping has been discontinued on 9 of the sites. 63 inspections have been made either by Public Health Inspectors or Rodent Operatives. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. When necessary certain tips are treated for rat infestation.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

## Part I of the Act.

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises ( 1 )	Number on Register ( 2 )	Number of		
		Inspection ( 3 )	Written Notices ( 4 )	Occupiers prosecuted ( 5 )
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	36	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	787	172	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	4	1	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	827	188	1	—

### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars  ( 1 )	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted ( 6 )
	Found  ( 2 )	Remedied  ( 3 )	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspection ( 4 )	By H.M. Inspector ( 5 )	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	41	37	—	20	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	47	43	—	20	—

## PART VII OF THE ACT

### Outwork.

(Sections 133 & 134).

Nature of work  ( 1 )	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 ( 2 )	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council ( 3 )	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists ( 4 )	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises ( 5 )	Notices served ( 6 )	Prosecutions ( 7 )
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

<b>3. Lists received.</b>	<b>Contractors</b>	<b>Workmen.</b>	<b>Prosecutions.</b>
10	14	67	—

#### 4. Non-Mechanical Factories on Register.

Clothing and similar trades	..	..	..	..	17
Dressmaking	..	..	..	..	2
French Polishers	..	..	..	..	3
Radio and Television repairs	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous trades and manufacturers	..	..	..	..	11
Total					36

#### 5. Number of Bakehouses on Register.

Bakehouses with power	..	..	..	..	62
Bakehouses without power	..	..	..	..	1
Total					63

#### Underground Bakehouses (Section 70)

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Most of the provisions of the Act are now in force. Article 4 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964 came into operation on the 1st September, 1965, and the provisions of the Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964 and the Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964 come into operation on the 1st January, 1966. Regulations laying down minimum standards of lighting are expected to be made, but this has been deferred until the detailed reports of standards of lighting found during the last three months of 1965 have been considered.

The following Tables show the number of premises registered during 1965, the number of premises registered at the end of 1965, the number of persons employed in these premises, and a summary of the work carried out during 1965.

### Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .. .. .	53	327	159
Retail shops .. .. .	74	819	246
Wholesale shops, warehouses	15	65	40
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	9	111	47
Fuel storage depots .. ..	—	2	—
TOTALS ..	151	1,324	492

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises .. .. 743

### Persons employed in registered premises by work place.

Class of Work place	Number of persons employed
Offices .. .. .	3,709
Retail shops .. .. .	4,290
Wholesale departments, warehouses .. .. .	786
Catering establishments open to the public .. .. .	787
Canteens .. .. .	57
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	6
TOTAL .. .. .	9,635
TOTAL MALES .. .. .	4,028
TOTAL FEMALES .. .. .	5,607



**Accidents.**

Fifteen accidents were reported during the year.

Three of the accidents were to persons who had slipped on wet floors. In 2 of these cases the nature of the premises required that floors be kept spotlessly clean, and it is not possible, under these circumstances, to take any action other than to make employees aware of the risk involved and the precautions which they should take.

Two shop assistants fell from step ladders, and in each case their employers readily agreed to put rubber feet on the steps to reduce the likelihood of slipping. Two warehouse assistants suffered a common industrial injury when their toes were trapped beneath loaded pallets which had been moved by fork lift trucks. Protective footwear was advised, and again the employers agreed to the prominent display of warning Notices throughout the warehouse.

The other accidents were of a minor nature, and from varying circumstances. Investigation did not reveal any defect in the premises, and no action was taken.

**Summary of defects and conditions found.**

Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	5
Clothing—accommodation for .. .. .	36
Floors—defective .. .. .	43
covering defective .. .. .	26
requiring cleansing .. .. .	2
Free space—lack of .. .. .	34
Heating—not adequate .. .. .	4
Lighting—not adequate .. .. .	12
provision of .. .. .	16
Machinery—unfenced .. .. .	22
Meals—provision of facilities .. .. .	1
Overcrowding .. .. .	16
Plasterwork—defective .. .. .	15
Premises—requiring redecoration .. .. .	138
requiring ventilation .. .. .	56
Provision of—drinking vessels .. .. .	1
first aid equipment .. .. .	253
incinerators/sanitary bins .. .. .	32
seats .. .. .	4
thermometers .. .. .	203
Staircases—defective .. .. .	11
handrails required .. .. .	59
unfenced .. .. .	—
Wash hand Basins—required .. .. .	43
defective .. .. .	41
numbers inadequate .. .. .	31
provision of —soap and towels .. .. .	3
hot water .. .. .	123
W.C.'s defective .. .. .	47
W.C.'s not conveniently accessible .. .. .	12
„ number inadequate .. .. .	26
„ provision of .. .. .	4
„ unsuitable .. .. .	63
„ requiring redecoration .. .. .	81
„ „ intervening ventilated space .. .. .	94
„ „ labelling (male or female) .. .. .	82
„ „ lighting .. .. .	74
„ „ screening .. .. .	23
„ „ ventilation .. .. .	28
Window requiring cleaning/broken .. .. .	24
Miscellaneous .. .. .	33
Provision of abstract .. .. .	242
Provision of water supply .. .. .	2
Washing facilities not reasonably accessible from W.C. .. .. .	1
TOTAL .. .. .	2,066



## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

[illegible]



### **Smoke Control Areas.**

The Table "Smoke Control Areas" shows the position regarding the Smoke Control Areas in the Borough at the end of the year. During the year 2 more areas became operative making 9 areas now in operation.

During the year an Order was made by the Council and confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without modification, the Crosland Moor - Lockwood Smoke Control Order, which covers the part of Crosland Moor area not included in previous Orders, the Rashcliffe and Thornton Lodge areas, and part of Lockwood area. Also during the year a postal survey was carried out over an area which includes part of Milnsbridge, Paddock, Longwood, Quarmby, Marsh, Oakes and Salendine Nook areas.

The total acreage of Smoke Control Areas in operation at the end of the year was 3,115 involving 8,673 premises, of which 6,718 are domestic.

On 18 occasions during the year smoke was observed coming from chimneys of premises in Smoke Control Areas, of these 13 were cases where it was the first occasion on which a breach of the provisions of a Smoke Control Order had been observed at premises occupied by the persons concerned. In each case a cautionary letter was sent to the occupier. In the 5 cases where previous cautions had been given, legal proceedings were instituted. A conviction was recorded in each case.

### **Smoke Observations.**

Generally speaking, the industrial chimney again gave very little trouble during the year. Observations on such chimneys are regularly carried out. During the year 379 observations were made. On 16 occasions dark smoke was recorded, but only of sufficient intensity and duration to constitute a probable offence in 6 cases. In only one case was it thought necessary to institute legal proceedings. A conviction was recorded and the firm fined £15. 0s. 0d. This was the second occasion that this particular firm had been proceeded against and convicted.

In addition to dark smoke from industrial chimneys, observations were taken of smoke from a chimney of a private house not in a Smoke Control Area as a result of numerous complaints. On two occasions a breach of the dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 was observed. Proceedings were instituted against the occupier of the house, who was fined £1. 0s. 0d. in each case.

## **MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

There are seven stations in the Borough where daily readings are taken of smoke and sulphur concentrations. These are situated at the Market Hall, Moldgreen, Leeds Road Day Nursery, Outlane, Milnsbridge Day Nursery, South Crosland Voluntary School and Brook House, Greenhead Road. With the apparatus installed at these stations air is drawn from the outside through glass tubing by means of an electric pump, the volume being measured by a gas meter. This measured quantity of air passes through a filter pad and from the intensity of the stain, resulting from solid impurities in the air, the amount of smoke is obtained. This is expressed as a daily mean concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre. The air is then passed through a chemical solution from which, by titration, the sulphur dioxide is calculated. This is also expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

### **Other Forms of Pollution**

Co-operation with the Inspector under the Alkali etc. Works Regulations Act, 1906 still continues. It was found necessary to notify him on only one occasion of matters coming within his jurisdiction. This was regarding excessive smoke from a chimney. On investigation this was found to have been due to soot blowing.



## SMOKE

AVERAGE OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AT THE  
SEVEN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATIONS IN THE  
BOROUGH OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES  
PER CUBIC METRE

MONTH	YEAR			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
JANUARY	274	432	346	158
FEBRUARY	230	463	342	171
MARCH	317	210	171	232
APRIL	179	233	114	136
MAY	164	159	64	79
JUNE	82	82	74	65
JULY	108	101	47	52
AUGUST	90	89	42	54
SEPTEMBER	160	171	92	100
OCTOBER	282	166	261	194
NOVEMBER	429	244	214	175
DECEMBER	518	365	237	135
YEARLY AVERAGE	236	226	167	129

AVERAGE OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AT THE  
SEVEN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION STATIONS IN THE  
BOROUGH OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN  
MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

MONTH	YEAR			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
JANUARY	316	439	335	210
FEBRUARY	252	441	218	209
MARCH	342	206	188	287
APRIL	172	174	112	148
MAY	178	112	93	113
JUNE	103	125	75	101
JULY	108	89	63	71
AUGUST	84	76	59	48
SEPTEMBER	103	112	79	91
OCTOBER	197	113	188	165
NOVEMBER	399	148	216	189
DECEMBER	575	271	265	139
YEARLY AVERAGE	235	192	157	147

## VERMINOUS CONDITIONS IN HOUSES

### Action taken in respect of infested houses.

The following tabulation shows the action taken:—

	Number found to be infested with vermin.	Disinfested with	
		Insecticide.	HCN
Council Houses	28	28	—
Privately Owned Houses	4	4	—

Of the 32 cases dealt with, 9 were of bugs and 23 of fleas.

In addition to the above, during the year, wasps nests were destroyed on 62 premises, and spraying was carried out on 11 occasions for cockroaches and on 1 occasion for red mite. Dusting was carried out on 1 occasion for lice. The kitchens of 2 schools were treated with gammexane smoke for cockroaches. 5 houses in a dirty condition were sprayed as a precautionary measure against vermin.

To keep a check on the conditions of second hand furniture as regards verminous infestation, inspections are made by the Public Health Inspectors of second hand furniture and clothing dealers' premises. During the year 15 inspections were made and in no case was any vermin found.

## HOUSING

### Houses erected in the Borough.

	By the Corporation				Privately
	Temporary	Permanent		Total	
		Traditional	Non-Traditional		
1914-1944	—	5,349	—	5,349	7,895
1945-1955	250	767	2,295	3,312	923
1956	—	46	226	272	290
1957	—	32	290	322	365
1958	—	6	226	232	326
1959	—	31	32	63	417
1960	—	140	—	140	366
1961	—	317	—	317	378
1962	—	169	—	169	353
1963	—	24	—	24	325
1964	—	151	—	151	395
1965	—	145	—	145	394
Houses in course of erection	—	324	—	324	—

Number of dwellinghouses of all classes	..	..	..	47,821
Number of new dwellinghouses erected	..	..	..	539
Number of houses owned by the Corporation	..	..	..	11,282

### 1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	1,268
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose.	1,268
	(iii)	Number of revisits.	2,351
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	290
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	290
(c)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.	283
(d)		Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found.	543

### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers:—	
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied.	183

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil

**B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.**

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. . . . .	48
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a) By Owners. . . . .	30
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners. . .	Nil

**C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.**

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made . . . . .	33
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. . . . .	21
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders . . . . .	10
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses closed . . . . .	8

**D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.**

(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. . . . .	6
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit. . . . .	Nil

**E. Local Authority owned dwellinghouses Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.**

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which certificates of unfitness have been issued . . . . .	30
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of certificates of unfitness . . . . .	103

**4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV. Overcrowding.**

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year . . . . .	9
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein. . . . .	9
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein . . . . .	60
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year . . . . .	10
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year . . . . .	6
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases . . . . .	43

**5. Housing Acts, 1949-1959. Improvement Grants.**

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Number of applications received . . . . .	17	249
Number of applications approved . . . . .	14	241
Number in respect of owner/occupier houses . . . . .	10	185
Number in respect of rented houses. . . . .	4	56
Number where work has been completed . . . . .	9	209

**6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.**

Certificates of Disrepair. . . . .	4
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**7. Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair . . . . . Nil**



## SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Clearance Areas represented and confirmed prior to 1st January, 1940

No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Vacated	No. of Houses Occupied	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of persons Displaced.
71*	1,544	1,532	12	—	5,136	5,136

\*Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of 9 of these areas and include 145 houses as property adjoining the areas and 636 persons to be displaced.

## PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Period 1st January, 1940 to 31st December, 1964.

Orders in respect of 94 Clearance Areas were confirmed, of which 55 and part of one were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and which include adjoining properties reasonably necessary for satisfactory redevelopment.

A summary of these areas is as follows:—

No. of Areas	In Clearance Areas.		In Lands Adjoining.	
	No. of Houses.	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses	No. of persons to be Displaced.
94	1,612	3,777	229	650

Period Ending 31st December, 1965

No.	Clearance Area	Date of				No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be dis- placed
		Repre- sentation	Order	Ministry Enquiry or Inspect'n	Confirm- ation		
99	Kilner Bank No. 5	13.3.64	1.7.64	15.12.64	13.8.65	67	175
101	Birkby No. 1	12.6.64	7.10.64	2.2.65	14.7.65	33	60
102	Birkby No. 2	12.6.64	7.10.64	2.2.65	14.7.65	5	12
103	Fern Lea Road No. 1	17.7.64	6.1.65	5.5.65	23.7.65	6	8
104*	Fern Lea Road No. 2	19.3.65	7.7.65	22.9.65	17.11.65	7	19
105	Halifax Road	18.9.64	2.12.64	24.3.65	25.5.65	4	7
106	Laund Road	18.9.64	2.12.64	13.4.65	15.6.65	3	8
107*	Swan Lane No. 3	16.7.65	6.10.65			39	103
108	Swan Lane No. 4	13.11.64	2.6.65	22.9.65		13	25
109	Paddock No. 6	13.11.64	3.2.65	13.4.65	21.6.65	9	23
88	Berry Brow No. 1	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65		2	7
89	Berry Brow No. 2	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65		63	101
90	Berry Brow No. 3	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65		5	3
91	Berry Brow No. 4	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65		5	9
92	Berry Brow No. 5	13.11.64	7.4.65	26.10.65		91	147
111	St. Stephen's Road	16.7.65				25	89
112	Aspley	12.10.65				50	116
113	Dalton Fold	12.10.65				7	17
114	Manchester Road No.8	12.11.65				9	14
115	Manchester Road No.9	12.11.65				9	27
116	Milford Street No. 1	14.12.65				15	58
117	Milford Street No. 2	14.12.65				4	12

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of Areas Numbers 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92 and are anticipated during 1966 in respect of Areas Numbers 111, 112, 113, 116 and 117.

\*Area Numbers 104 and 107 were represented in 1964 but as no Orders were made they were re-represented during 1965.

During the year a further area of 104 houses (Paddock No. 7) was prepared, but it was decided to defer consideration of the area for the present.

### **Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1965, following action under the Housing Acts.**

Number of houses vacated	..	..	172
Number of persons displaced	..	..	370
Number of houses demolished	..	..	265

### **Co-ordination with Other Departments.**

Plans of new buildings and alterations to buildings submitted to the Highways and Town Planning Committee are examined, and any proposal which does not comply with the Acts or Regulations enforced by the Health Department is noted and the plans amended accordingly.

Improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner makes an enquiry or applies for an improvement grant the Borough Architect consults the Health Department and an opinion is expressed on any action likely to be taken under the Housing Act.

As a result of these enquiries and applications 298 inspections have been made by Public Health Inspectors.

## **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

At the end of the year the number of registered premises was 7.

6 visits were paid to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 12 samples were taken and all satisfied the prescribed tests.

There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

## **RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION**

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

Two full-time operatives are engaged on dealing with surface infestation. All work is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The use of Warfarin is still proving satisfactory for rats, but in addition to Warfarin contact dust is being used in treatment for mice. During the year 1,179 complaints of infestation were made to this Department. Of these complaints 595 were in relation to rats. Most of the infestations continue to be of a minor nature.

Wherever drains are suspected to be the source of rat infestation, they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 25 drains were tested, of which 14 were found to be defective and to be a likely source of infestation.

Tips, rivers and streams have again been inspected for rat infestation and treated where necessary.

Maintenance treatments of the sewers are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

The following Tables give a summary of the work carried out:—

**I. Pre-baiting method of control**

	Treatments carried out	No. of pre-baiting points	Poison baits laid	No. of bodies found
Rats ..	1	6	6	1
Mice ..	7	141	122	—
Totals ..	8	147	128	1

The number of pre-bait treatments has been considerably reduced as satisfactory results have been obtained by the use of Raticate and Warfarin for rats and Tracking Dust and Warfarin for mice.

**II. Warfarin direct poisoning method**

	Treatments started or continued	No. of bodies found
Rats	406	367
Mice	427	344
Totals	833	711

**III' Tracking Dust method**

During the year 285 treatments were carried out and 246 bodies were found.

**IV. Sewer Treatments**

Total number of manholes	No. of manholes baited	No. of manholes showing part-take	No. of manholes showing complete take
4,389	439	37	80

**AIR RAID SHELTERS**

During the year 18 inspections were made. 2 shelters were closed on certification by the Medical Officer of Health because of constant misuse.

**PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES**

There are 54 Conveniences situated in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Gentlemen  
35

For Ladies  
19

Comprising:—

Urinals only .. .. 2

W.C.s and Washbasins .. 19

Urinals and Washbasins 4

Urinals and W.C.s .. 6

Urinals W.C.s and  
Washbasins .. .. 23

Free washing facilities are provided at all Conveniences where space permits.



During the year two new Conveniences have been opened - in the dressing rooms at the recreation ground New Hey Road, and in the car park at the Civic Centre.

At the Market Place Conveniences (ladies and gentlemen) an attendant is on duty at each place throughout the time the Conveniences are open. Washing facilities with hot water are provided and there are also free washing facilities. Washing facilities with hot water are also provided free at one other ladies Convenience. Four men with two vans are employed on cleaning the Conveniences. One lady cleaner is employed part-time only.

Wilful damage still continues to be done to the fittings in the conveniences.

### Fairs, Sanitary Accommodation

On one occasion during the year a fair was held at Canker Lane, Leeds Road. Tub closets were provided by the Markets and Fairs Department. On a second occasion a fair was held on the Open Market Ground, Great Northern Street. In this case the permanent Conveniences were available for the use of those attending the fair. On each occasion the Conveniences were inspected by Public Health Inspectors during the time the fair was open, and found to be satisfactory.

## CINEMAS

There are 6 cinemas and 1 theatre in the Borough. During the year visits have been paid. Conditions as to sanitary accommodation were generally found to be satisfactory.

## SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis .. ..	12	—	—
Bacteriological Examination .. ..	82	—	2



**Summary of examination of water from Public Swimming Pools and Paddling Pools carried out by Public Health Inspectors.**

**(1) PH Value and Chlorine Content.**

Swimming Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	69	69	—
(2) Small Pool	69	69	—
Ramsden Street	71	71	—
New Street School	42	42	—
Salendine Nook Schools	63	63	—
Almondbury County Secondary School	46	46	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>—</b>

Paddling Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Greenhead Park	20	20	—
Beaumont Park	18	17	1
Ravensknowle Park	20	17	3
Fernside	20	17	3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7</b>

**(2) Bacteriology.**

**Test Applied.**

Examination of water from Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Swimming Baths (Bacteriological Examination)	68	—	15
„ Paddling Pools ( „ „ )	11	—	—

(All bacteriological results are based on the standard for tap water as specified by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Housing and Local Government.)

Where the water from the swimming baths or paddling pools is found to be unsatisfactory, the appropriate Department is notified and the necessary measures are taken to bring the water up to a satisfactory standard.

**PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 7. During the year 22 visits have been made to premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

**Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.**

At the end of 1965 there were 6 licensed premises in the Borough. During the year 13 visits were paid, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

**RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964**

This Act came into operation on the 1st April, 1965. It provides for a system of inspection and licensing of riding establishments by Local Authorities.

Amongst the provisions of the Act is that no person shall keep a riding establishment except under a licence which is for a period of twelve months. In determining whether to grant a licence, regard shall be had to the accommodation for the horses, adequate pasturage and shelter, the care of the horses, protection of the horses in case of fire and accommodation for forage, bedding and stable equipment.

Before reaching a decision as to the licensing of any premises, a Local Authority is required to receive and consider a report of a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner of an inspection of the premises. For this purpose such a report is necessary once in twelve months.

The Local Authority may not institute proceedings for alleged non-compliance with a condition subject to which a licence has been granted unless a report of a veterinarian has been received indicating that such an offence has been committed.

At the end of the year there were 3 licensed riding establishments in the Borough. Although on first inspection the three premises were not completely satisfactory the necessary work was carried out and the premises subsequently licensed.

During the year 14 visits have been made to the premises.

**FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.****THE FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) REGULATIONS, 1959.**

During the year 2 samples of fabrics were submitted for examination. Each satisfied either the verbal or advertised claim as to its flameproofness.

**THE CHILDREN'S NIGHTDRESSES REGULATIONS 1964**

5 children's nightdresses, as described by the Regulations, were purchased during the year and submitted for examination and testing. All were found to be satisfactory.

**MILK SUPPLY****FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955****MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959****THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.****THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1965****Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.**

The following Table shows the number of sellers of milk in the Borough:—

			In the Borough	Coming into the Borough	Total
Dairymen and Distributors	..	..	255*	4	259
Dairies	..	..	4	—	4
Shops selling bottled milk	..	..	254	—	254

\* This figure includes 228 selling from shops.

**Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.****Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965.**

The following licences were in force at the 31st December, 1965:—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Untreated) Licences	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences					
Untreated ..	..	..	..	..	69
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	111
Sterilised ..	..	..	..	..	257

**Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965.**

These Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1965. They provide for a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated". This applies to milk which has been heated to not less than 270°F for not less than one second. The milk has to satisfy a prescribed colony count test.

There is no "Ultra Heat Treated" milk being sold in the Borough at present.

**Milk supplied to Schools.**

All schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are supplied with pasteurised milk.

Samples of all milk in the Borough, including milk supplied to schools, are obtained regularly by the Health Department for examination and prescribed tests.

**Milk Bottles.**

3 complaints were received during the year of milk bottles being in a dirty condition. In all cases either the producer of the milk, or a representative from the dairy concerned was interviewed. In no case was it considered that legal proceedings were warranted.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK****Tubercle Bacilli.**

99 samples of milk have been examined during the year for tubercle bacilli, and for the eighth year in succession no sample was found to be positive.

**Brucella Abortus**

During the year 90 samples have been examined and 17 found to be positive. 7 samples were of milk from herds in the Borough and 10 from milk produced out of the Borough. So far as the Borough cases are concerned, there were 6 notices still in force at the end of the year requiring milk from 12 cows to be pasteurised before human consumption. Of these one was in respect of infection first traced in 1961 and one in respect of infection first traced in 1964. In tracing infection of milk, 221 samples from individual cows were taken of which 26 were found to be positive.

In respect of milk from cows outside the Borough, there were 7 notices still in force on the 31st December, 1965. Of these one was in respect of infection first traced in 1962 and one in respect of infection first traced in 1964. In these cases the investigation is carried out by the Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

**Antibiotics in Milk**

During the year 92 samples of milk have been examined for the presence of antibiotics. In only 2 cases was the presence of an antibiotic found, one from a herd in the Borough and one from a herd outside the Borough. In the case of the one in the Borough it was found that a cow in the herd had been treated for mastitis, the treatment had ceased by the time the result of the sample had been obtained. In the case of the milk produced out of the Borough, the matter was referred to the County Milk Regulations Officer.



BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Number Examined for Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. UNTREATED MILK											
1. Produced in the Borough	56	53	94.62	3	5.38	52	—	—	48	7	14.58
2. Produced out of the Borough	51	47	92.16	4	7.84	47	—	—	42	10	23.81
TOTALS	107	100	93.46	7	6.54	99	—	—	90	17	18.89

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
2. HEAT TREATED			
A. PASTEURISED			
1. Processed in the Borough	37	37	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	19	19	—
B. STERILISED			
1. Processed out of the Borough	17	17	—
C. SCHOOLS SUPPLY			
1. Pasteurised	11	11	—
Processed out of the Borough			
TOTALS	84	84	—



## MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

Number of premises registered for storage and sale .. ..	469
Number of premises registered for storage only .. ..	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale .. ..	20
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and "lollies" .. ..	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of "lollies" .. ..	3
Manufacturers using heat treatment .. ..	7
Manufacturers using cold mix .. ..	3
Number registered not now manufacturing .. ..	15

The total number of samples examined was 107. 59 samples had been produced within the Borough, of which 54 (91.53%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 5 (8.47%) were unsatisfactory, Grades 3 and 4, 48 samples had been produced out of the Borough, of which 46 (95.83%) were satisfactory, Grades 1 and 2, and 2 (4.17%) were unsatisfactory, Grade 3. Appropriate action was taken in the case of unsatisfactory samples, including, where necessary, an inspection of the plant. In all cases the ice cream subsequently returned to a satisfactory state.

## FOOD INSPECTION

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

#### Registered Food Premises.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, Section 30 (extending Section 16 above, respecting ice cream).

Premises for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream and/or lollies .. ..	496
--	-----

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

Premises for the preparation of preserved foods. .. ..	96
--	----

Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. Section 45.

Hawkers of Food and their Premises .. ..	30
--	----

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairies .. ..	4
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The number and type of food premises in the Borough are as follows:-

Bakehouses .. ..	63
Butchers .. ..	148
Canteens and Kitchens .. ..	95
Chemists and Druggists .. ..	36
Clubs .. ..	106
Confectioners .. ..	92
Fish, Fruit and Greengrocery .. ..	115
Fried Fish .. ..	105
Grocery .. ..	406
Ice Cream .. ..	8
Ice Cream Manufacturers including "lollies" .. ..	25
Mineral Water Manufacturers .. ..	3
Public Houses and Licensed Premises .. ..	201

Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	..	..	..	..	78
Sweets	..	..	..	..	202
Sweets, Wholesalers	..	..	..	..	10
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	4
Wholesale Food Premises	..	..	..	..	13
Wines and Spirits	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	1,711

The following visits and inspections were made during the year:-

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	35
Condensed Milk Regulations	..	..	..	..	20
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	44
Food Hawkers Premises	..	..	..	..	—
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Premises	..	..	..	..	1,268
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Stalls	..	..	..	..	491
Labelling of Food Orders	..	..	..	..	20
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	1,295
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	79
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	13
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	1,065
Total	..	..	..	..	4,330

## FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

During the year a total of 1,759 inspections were made under these Regulations.

The following is a summary of defects and breaches of Regulations found.

### Food Premises

Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	23
Clothing, Accommodation for	..	..	..	..	..	8
„ Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective, Walls, Floor, Ceiling	..	..	..	..	..	78
„ Woodwork, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	7
Food, Requiring Protection	..	..	..	..	..	17
Equipment, Defective	..	..	..	..	..	26
„ Requiring Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	48
Provision of First Aid Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	18
„ „ Hot Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	20
„ „ Notice to Wash Hands	..	..	..	..	..	42
„ „ Protective Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ „ Refuse, Receptacles for	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ Sink	..	..	..	..	..	14
„ „ Soap, Towels, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	21
„ „ Wash Hand Basin	..	..	..	..	..	21
„ „ Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	2
Requiring Cleansing/Decorating	..	..	..	..	..	72
„ Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	8
„ Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rodents, Evidence of	..	..	..	..	..	3
Storage of Food not Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	8
Smoking, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	5
Temperature of Foods	..	..	..	..	..	4
Towels Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	6
W.C.s Connecting directly with Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	9
„ Defective	..	..	..	..	..	26
„ Requiring Labelling	..	..	..	..	..	2

**Stalls**

Defective Woodwork, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Provision of Covering	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ Name and Address	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ Receptacles for refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							<hr/> 504 <hr/>

During the year authority was given for proceedings to be taken against the proprietor of a butcher's shop in respect of the making up room, and the proprietor of a cafe in respect of breaches of the Regulations.

In the former case, which was heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 15th November, 1965, the proprietor of the shop pleaded guilty to 5 summonses and was fined a total of £130. In addition a notice was served upon him in accordance with Section 19 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for him to show cause why the registration of his premises used for the manufacture of meat products under Section 16 of the same Act should not be cancelled. He wrote stating that he did not intend to carry on using the premises for the manufacture of meat products. The registration was cancelled.

The second case was heard in the Magistrates' Court on the 31st January, 1966. The proprietor of the cafe pleaded guilty to 6 summonses and was fined £120. In addition an application was made to the Court under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for an Order to disqualify the defendant from using the premises as catering premises. An Order was made for disqualification for the maximum period of two years.

**School Kitchens.**

School kitchens are inspected periodically and any unsatisfactory conditions reported to the Education Authority.

13 inspections were made during the year and the conditions were generally satisfactory.

**HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES**

Section 45 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 requires the registration of hawkers of food and their premises. At the end of the year the number of persons and premises registered was 30, there having been no new registrations and 3 having ceased during the year. The food mostly concerned is greengrocery. During the year visits were paid to the premises. The conditions were generally satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 13 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough, there having been 1 new one and 1 ceased during the year. In these cases the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises of the hawkers are situated is asked for his observations and necessary action.

**MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926**

Routine checks have been made to ensure compliance with the various Marking Orders made under the Act. Where contraventions were noted cautions were issued. Contraventions generally met with are the failure to properly mark imported apples and tomatoes. In no case was it thought necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of non-compliance with the Marking Orders.



## PUBLIC ABATTOIR—MEAT INSPECTION

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir with the exception of one private slaughterhouse used for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected at the time of slaughter by Public Health Inspectors who are certified Meat and Food Inspectors. All carcasses passed fit for human consumption are marked with a stamp identifying the Inspector by whom the inspection was carried out.

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage found to be diseased or unsound.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter house	Totals
Number slaughtered	9,296	1,202	176	22,838	10	24,026	770	58,318
Number inspected	9,296	1,202	176	22,838	10	24,026	770	58,318
Tuberculosis								
Whole Carcasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organs	6	—	—	—	—	91	—	97
Percentage	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.38	—	0.17
Other Diseases								
Whole Carcasses	—	2	10	13	—	44	—	69
Percentage	—	0.17	5.68	0.57	—	0.18	—	0.12
Parts	3	1	—	8	2	31	—	45
Organs	2,524	119	1	131	—	707	—	3,482
Percentage	27.18	9.98	0.57	0.61	20.00	3.07	—	6.05

All bovine animals were inspected for cysticercus bovis, 19 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with in the manner prescribed by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.



Diseases and conditions for which the carcasses and parts of carcasses were condemned.

	Bullocks	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Total
Abscesses	1			6	22		29
Arthritis				1	4		5
Bruising	2	1		4	10	2	19
Decomposition					1		1
Emaciation (Pathological)		2		6	4		12
Fevered			2				2
Immaturity			3				3
Joint Ill			4				4
Metritis (Septic)					1		1
Moribund				2	8		10
Oedema					3		3
Peritonitis					1		1
Peritonitis (Septic)					10		10
Pleurisy (Septic)					1		1
Pneumonia (Septic)				1	3		4
Pyæmia			1		5		6
Pyelo-Nephritis				1	1		2
Swine Erysipelas					1		1
Totals	3	3	10	21	75	2	114

### Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

No cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

### Total Weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals.

Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	815 lbs.
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	401 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	614 lbs.
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,396 lbs.
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,839 lbs.

### Disposal of Condemned Meat.

After having been treated with dye, condemned meat is sold to a private contractor who transports it in a marked and locked container to his works. The meat is digested into fertiliser and the fat extracted for industrial use.

Knacker meat is sorted out and the best, having been stained, is sold for animal food. The remaining meat is dealt with as above.

### Transport of Meat.

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir and also on those delivering to retail shops. On no occasion was it found necessary to institute proceedings.

### Licensing of Slaughtermen.

Number of licences issued during the year	..	..	..	55
Number of conditional licences issued during the year	..	..	..	5

### Knackers Yards.

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. 104 visits have been paid to the premises during the year. No contraventions of the Regulations were discovered.

## OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME

Bacon..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 lbs.
Beef ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134 lbs. 14 ozs.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	48½ lbs.
Calves Tongues		..	..	..	..	..	18 lbs.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 lbs.
							50 portions
Chickens	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Corned Beef ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5¾ lbs.
Eggs, Frozen..		..	..	..	..	..	18 lbs.
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 stones
Frozen Food		..	..	..	..	..	1,025 items
Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 trays
Ham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819 lbs. 10 ozs.
Ham, Cooked		..	..	..	..	..	376 lbs.
Kidneys	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Lambs Livers		..	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Ox Tongues	..	..	..	..	..	..	38½ lbs.
Pears ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 box
Plums..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 cases
Pork ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23¾ lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½ lbs.
Suet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57 lbs.
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 lbs.
Tinned Goods		..	..	..	..	..	7,283
Yams ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 tons 2 qrs.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

## 1. Articles Analysed

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Almonds, Ground	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Baking Powder	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Beer	..	..	..	7	—	9	—
Breakfast Spread	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Butter	..	..	..	—	—	8	—
Buttermilk, Cultured	..	..		—	—	1	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread	..	..		—	—	16	—
Confection	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Confectionery	..	..	..	—	2	3	2
Cooking Fat	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Cream	..	..	..	4	—	9	—
Dried Fruits	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Drugs and Patent Medicines			..	—	—	37	—
Fish Products	..	..	..	—	—	5	—
Flour	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Food Flavouring	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Gelatine	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Gravy Browning and Stock Cubes				—	—	3	—
Honey	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	—	—	17	—
Jelly	..	..	..	—	—	4	—
Lard	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Margarine	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Meat Products	..	..	..	4	—	36	5
Meat Tenderiser	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Meat Tinned	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Milk	..	..	..	82	2	2	—
Milk, Powder	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Milk, Tinned	..	..	..	—	—	6	—
Mustard	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Olives, Stuffed	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Peel, Mixed	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Preserves	..	..	..	—	—	8	—
Sauces and Pickles	..	..	..	—	—	8	1
Soft Drinks	..	..	..	—	—	10	—
Soft Drink Powder	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Soup	..	..	..	—	—	12	—
Spices	..	..	..	—	—	8	—
Spirits	..	..	..	6	—	—	—
Sweets	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Syrup	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Tea	..	..	..	—	—	9	—
Vegetables, Tinned	..	..	..	—	—	7	—
Vinegar	..	..	..	—	1	14	1
Wines	..	..	..	6	—	6	—
				109	5	289	10

## 2. Details of action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action
16	Apple tart with fresh cream (Informal)	The "Cream" of this sample is imitation cream	Formal sample taken (See No. 1 below)
17	Bilberry tart with fresh cream (Informal)	Sample unsatisfactory on two counts: (a) the "Cream" layer is imitation cream. (b) the fruit filling consists of a mixture of bilberry and apple.	Formal sample taken (See No. 2 below)
18	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservatives.	Vendor warned. Appropriate notice displayed
1	Apple tart with cream	The "Cream" of this sample is imitation cream.	See Sample No. 2 below. (Same vendors)
2	Bilberry tart with cream	The "Cream" of this sample is imitation cream.	Two defendants each fined £10.0.0.
116	Chilli Pickle (Informal)	Irregular labelling—no declaration of contents.	Referred to Food and Drugs Authority at port of entry.
126	Beef Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservatives.	Vendor warned. Appropriate notice displayed
193	Honey Vinegar (Informal)	Deficient in Acetic Acid.	Formal sample taken (See No. 65 below)
50	Channel Islands Milk	Contains only 2.88% fat.	Vendor fined £10.0.0. and £4.4.0. costs.
59	Hot Milk	Contains 2.3% extraneous water.	Vendor warned. Formal sample taken, proved genuine.
65	Honey Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid.	Manufacturer fined £5.0.0. and £10.9.0. costs.
204	Cal Fresh Calcium Orange Drink with Vitamin C. (Informal)	Contains prohibited artificial sweetening substance (Sodium Cyclamate).	No action as manufacture of this formula has now ceased.
241	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservatives.	On a subsequent visit an appropriate notice was displayed.
257	Pork Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservatives.	Vendor warned. Appropriate notice displayed
259	Beef Sausage (Informal)	Contains undeclared preservatives.	Vendor warned. Appropriate notice displayed



### EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOODS

72 complaints were received of food containing foreign matter or insects, being affected with stains, having abnormal taste or being mouldy and considered by the complainant to be unfit. In 15 cases it was found that although the complaint may have been justified the food was, in fact, harmless and wholesome. In all cases where it was thought necessary and where proceedings were not taken a caution was given. Legal proceedings were taken as follows:

Offence	Result
Loaf containing blue polythene .. .. .	Fined £25.0.0.
Processed cheese in a mouldy condition ..	Fined £15.0.0. and £6.2.0. costs.
Meat and Vegetable Pie containing grubs of a cereal beetle. ..	Fined £20.0.0. and £2.15.0. costs.
Loaf in a mouldy condition .. .. .	Defendants brought into the case a second party. Defendants found not guilty. Second party fined £20.0.0. and £10.10.0 the costs of the defendants
Bandage in can of plums .. .. .	Fined £15.0.0 and £2.2.0 costs.
Meat Pies in a mouldy condition. .. .. . Exposure for sale of meat pies in a mouldy condition.	Fined £10.0.0 on each summons and £4.6.4 costs.
Meat pie in a mouldy condition .. .. .	Fined £10.0.0 and £4.6.0 costs.
Loaf contaminated with a lubricant .. .. .	Fined £10.0.0 and £8.7.4 costs.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

### REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

**RAYMOND MALLINDER, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.**

**Public Analyst.**

During the year 413 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Channel Islands Milk	..	..	..	..	..	16
Homogenised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	4
New Milk	..	..	..	..	..	59
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hot Milk	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Food & Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	327

Fifteen samples were adulterated or irregular. This number is 3.6 per cent of the samples examined and is comparable with the proportion of irregular samples found by other Authorities.

**Channel Islands Milk.** Must contain at least 4 per cent of fat. One sample contained only 2.88 per cent of fat.

**Hot Milk.** As sold in Cafes is expected to be up to normal standards. We occasionally find that it contains water from the jet of steam used for heating the milk. One sample contained 2.3 per cent of extraneous water.

**Sausages.** All the samples were satisfactory, as regards meat content, but five samples were irregular because there was no declaration of the presence of sulphur dioxide.

**Fruit Tarts with Fresh Cream.** The law is quite clear concerning the sale of confectionery with cream; the cream must be real dairy cream. Therefore, the cream on "fruit tarts with fresh cream" should be real cream. We found instead that imitation cream was used on two apple tarts and on two bilberry tarts. A further offence was that one of the bilberry tarts was made with a mixture of bilberry and apple, and should have been described as such.

**Chilli Pickle.** The label should have included a declaration of ingredients. In the absence of such declaration the sample was adversely reported.

**Honey Vinegar.** This was a product newly marketed, and it was obvious that the manufacturers were somewhat inexperienced. It is generally accepted that "vinegar" of any type must contain at least 4 per cent of acetic acid, whereas these two samples contained only 2.1 per cent. Furthermore, the "vinegar" contained 3.1 per cent of alcohol which in good practice would have been converted to acetic acid.

**Soft Drink Powder.** Under existing Regulations, no food other than Soft Drink may contain the artificial sweetener sodium cyclamate. By definition Soft Drink Powder is not a soft drink. One sample contained sodium cyclamate, and after correspondence the manufacturers agreed to change the formula and used saccharin instead.

### Average composition of Milk Samples

The average composition of the 69 genuine samples of New, Sterilised, Homo-genised and Hot Milk was:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	3.97 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	8.75 per cent.

The average results for the 15 genuine samples of Channel Islands Milk were:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	4.89 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	9.07 per cent.

**Preservatives.** All requisite samples were tested, the only irregularities being the five samples of sausages referred to above.

**Artificial Colouring Matter.** All coloured samples were examined, but no irregularities were found.

#### **Extra samples following complaints by members of the public.**

Some 45 samples were examined as a result of complaints by members of the public. The following notes indicate the variety of foods under suspicion:-

##### **Tins of Fruit.**

A tin of grapefruit had light yellow crystals amongst the fruit. These crystals are of naringen, a substance naturally in grapefruit, which sometimes produces this deposit. The fruit is none the worse for this development.

Another tin of grapefruit had a bitter metallic taste. We found that the tinplate had been attacked, and the grapefruit contained an abnormal amount of iron, thus accounting for the bitterness.

A tin of tomatoes was adversely reported because it contained numerous particles of mould growth from rotting tomatoes.

In a tin of plums there was a zinc oxide finger dressing.

##### **Tinned Meat, etc.**

Since the typhoid scare in Aberdeen, the public have been very suspicious about tinned meat. Eleven samples were submitted; seven were satisfactory, or the slight stains on the meat were of no consequence.

In one case, the meat was of a peculiar appearance, but was perfectly sound.

One tin of corned beef had deteriorated because of a slight leak in a seam.

In two tins of lambs' tongues, the fat had become slightly rancid.

A sausage sandwich was found to contain a pig's hair - harmless, but not nice!

There were suspicious white objects on a piece of meat; they were found to be blow-fly eggs, and the meat condemned.

##### **Bread, etc.**

One of the hazards of modern bread packaging is the development of mould, especially if the bread has been wrapped while warm. Three samples were mouldy.

Another trouble due to mechanisation is that traces of lubricant sometimes fall on the dough or on the finished bread. These cause stains on the bread due to traces of iron and carbon from the machines. There were four samples with these lubricant stains; one of them was particularly bad, in that the stains had spread to every slice.

There were very pale areas in a brown loaf, these were simply due to the inclusion of a little white dough from a previous batch.

A customer was concerned because there were black specks in a white loaf; these were simply crumbs of burnt bread picked up from the oven.

**Lemonade.** A bottle of lemonade was tainted with disinfectant.

**Meat Pies.** Three samples were mouldy and unfit for human consumption.

In another pie there were grubs.

The purchaser of a pie complained that it contained fibres; the only explanation we could find was that the meat was definitely fibrous; we could find no extraneous fibres.

**Cucumber.** The customer complained that the cucumber was bitter, and suspected insecticide. There were no insecticides or other impurity, and we came to the conclusion that the bitterness was due to natural causes.

**Rice.** The customer thought that certain brown particles were rodent droppings; they were found to be pieces of clay about the same size as rice grains.

**Tin of Soup.** The contents contained mould, but it could not be proved that the sample was mouldy when first opened.



## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957**

During the year 5 visits, were paid to premises where boiling plants for waste food are installed. No contraventions were discovered and conditions were satisfactory. At the end of the year there were 8 licensed premises in the Borough.

## **FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926**

28 samples were obtained during the year, all informal. Of these 15 were of fertilisers and 13 of feeding stuffs.

There were 6 unsatisfactory samples of fertilisers, 4 were referred to the Authority of the area of production. In one case the statutory declaration was not in proper form. On being informed the manufacturer provided stick on labels bearing on them the statutory declaration in proper form. In a further case the statutory declaration was irregular. On investigation it was found the package to be one issued on a field trial in the South East of England during 1960. Other packages of the same article in this area were found to be satisfactorily labelled.

There were no unsatisfactory samples of feeding stuffs.

## **PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.**

The poisons sold by persons whose names are on the list of sellers consists mainly of ammonia, phenol disinfectants and insecticides. The traders concerned are grocers, hardware dealers, hairdressers and agricultural suppliers.

At the end of the year the number on the list was 205 and the number of sellers whose names are recorded in a poison book (Sec. 18 (2) (b) ) was 3.

There were 82 visits to premises during the year.

## **THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963**

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.



WATER SUPPLY

W. M. JOLLANS, ESQ., M.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.  
Waterworks Engineer and Manager

Water

The consumption of water over the whole Undertaking is shown as follows:—

For domestic purposes	36.57	gallons per head per day.
For trade purposes	19.20	„ „ „ „ „
Total	55.77	„ „ „ „ „

All water from impounding reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution, and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the pH of water to approximately 8.5.

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows:—

Sources	Treatment Plants
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir.	Blackmoorfoot North } Blackmoorfoot South }
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill.
Wessenden Old Reservoir	
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	Longwood
Longwood Reservoir	Cowlersley
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top
Digley Reservoir	Holmbridge

Chemical examination of all water is normally carried out every quarter and the following Table shows the results obtained from Blackmoorfoot North treated water. Other waters gave similar analyses.

Results expressed in parts per million (mg/litre)

Date 1965	Free Chlorine	Re-action pH	Chlorine as Chlorides	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours 37°C.	Carbonate Hardness	Non-Carbon- ate Hardness	Total Hardness	Lead
20 Jan.	0.2	8.4	13.0	1.1	0.25	0.14	1.88	22.0	26.0	48.0	Nil
5 Apr.	0.2	8.7	14.0	1.7	0.24	0.08	0.70	16.0	22.0	38.0	Nil
8 July	0.2	8.7	15.0	0.8	0.26	0.16	0.46	15.0	25.0	40.0	Nil
19 Oct.	0.2	8.5	15.0	0.4	0.26	0.13	1.0	15.0	27.0	42.0	Nil

N.B. Tests with treated water have shown that plumbo-solvency is negligible at pH values greater than 7.0.

Samples are taken from consumers' taps in each area of supply weekly and submitted to bacteriological analysis.

Total Number of Bacteriological Samples .. ..	729
Total Number of Raw Water Bacteriological Samples .. ..	12
Total Number of Treated Water Bacteriological Samples .. ..	717
Percentage of negative bacteriological samples (Treated Water) ..	96.5%
Presumptive B. Coli 1 per 100 ml. = 7 samples .. ..	0.98%
Presumptive B. Coli 2 per 100 ml. = 9 samples .. ..	1.26%
Presumptive B. Coli 3 per 100 ml. = 4 samples .. ..	0.56%
Presumptive B. Coli over 3 per 100 ml. = 5 samples .. ..	0.70%

67 samples were taken in conjunction with the Public Health Department.

Number of houses supplied .. .. .	49,851
(within the Borough)	
Population supplied .. .. .	130,821
(within the Borough)	
(a) Direct to House.. .. .	130,821
(b) By means of standpipe .. .. .	Nil
Number of clean W.Cs. including trough closets .. .. .	50,359
(within the Borough)	(estimated)
Number of House W.Cs. added during the year .. .. .	864
(within the Borough)	
Number of Trade W.Cs. added during the year .. .. .	311

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

E. AUSTIN, ESQ., M.INST.P.C.

The shortage of labour for refuse collection which began to develop towards the end of 1964 became more severe and on only 12 days during 1965 was a full staff available in spite of increased bonus payments, the introduction of plastic dustbins and mechanisation of some of the work by the use of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cubic yard containers. A further indication of the severity of the shortage of labour for this type of work is the fact that in order to maintain a staff of 71 men, no fewer than 296 men were engaged whilst 307 men left the department.

Although the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cubic yard container system was only put into operation during April, 286 containers had been issued by the end of the year. These are in use at schools and colleges, trades premises, hotels, welfare homes, blocks of flats, hospitals and institutions and a number have been issued to communal yards and courts where private houses previously shared a group of ordinary dustbins, sometimes contained in old ashpits. The containers are more hygienic than dustbins as they are less accessible to rats and mice, cats, dogs and small children.

The Depster-Dumpster system of industrial waste collection and disposal was also put into operation during the year. This system uses 8 cubic yard containers which are transported direct from the premises where they are used to the disposal point and emptied, the empty container then being taken to the next premises. During the first six months of operation, 25 containers were in use at textile mills, engineering works, supermarkets, and Corporation departments.

Tipping was completed at Fieldhouse during the year and this tip will, in course of time, be covered with soil and seeded to form an extension to the existing Leeds Road Playing Fields.

Salvage of waste paper continued as it is becoming more and more important to keep as much paper out of the tips as possible. This means that more tipping space is available, better consolidation of the refuse is obtained and the risk of fire is reduced. During the year 1,412 tons of paper were sold, an increase of 162 tons over the previous year. The mechanical paper baling press installed in 1951 came to the end of its life in December and a new and more powerful press is now being erected.

The number of tub closets has been further reduced and it is hoped, in course of time, that these will be completely eradicated.

Particulars of work performed during the year are as follows:-

Weight of refuse collected .. .. .	43,642 tons
Number of cesspools emptied.. .. .	Nil.
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot .. .. .	389 tons
Refuse tipped .. .. .	42,520 tons
Dust bins collected .. .. .	2,403,495
Privy middens emptied .. .. .	106

**Sanitary Accommodation.**

Conversion to W.C. system from privies ..	0
Conversion to W.C. system from tubs ..	2
Conversions to tub system from privies ..	0
Number of tub closets (including buildings for housing chemical closets) .. ..	304
Number of tubs in use .. ..	312
Number of dustbins in use (approximately)	55,000
Number of 1½ cubic yard containers in use ..	286
Number of 8 cubic yard containers in use ..	25
Number of privy middens .. .. .	4

**SEWERAGE**

A. L. PERCY, ESQ., B.SC., M.I.C.E., M.I. STRUCT. E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The principal sewerage projects carried out in 1965, comprised:—

i) The virtual completion and bringing into operation of the Dalton Valley Sewer (£228,000). This drains an area of 1,600 acres within the Borough and allows for the drainage of an area of 11,600 acres of Kirkburton Urban District.

ii) Lamb Hall Road Sewer (£25,400) to improve the drainage of the Outlane - Mount - Hirst area was 50% completed.

iii) Other foul water sewerage schemes included:—

Rawthorpe Foul Water Sewer £3,760.

Westgate (Central Area) Sewer Reconstruction £3,433.

Ashes Lane Sewer Extension £1,147.

Increased attention was paid to surface water drainage. The Penny Dyke which had frequently given rise to flooding in the Wakefield Road - Somerset Bridge area was replaced by a large reinforced concrete box culvert for 340 lin. yards of its length at a cost of £29,000.

The surface culvert running under Netheroyd Hill Road Tip, which had collapsed and caused severe flooding in Bradford Road, was replaced by a high level culvert £2,174.

Defective drainage cases dealt with ..	24
Number of street gullies cleansed .. ..	131,732
Loads of refuse collected .. .. .	1,450



## SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

H. H. GOLDTHORPE, ESQ., D.ÉS.SC., B.SC., A.R.I.C., F.INST.S.P., M.R.S.H.  
General Manager.

During the year ending 31st December, 1965, the following amounts of sewage, trade waste, infiltration and storm water have been received at the Deighton Works for treatment:-

Leeds Road Sewer	..	..	..	..	5,253,190,250 gallons
Chemical Trade Sewer	..	..	..	..	2,095,612,200 gallons

The amounts of sludge and solid matter removed from the tanks during the year were as follows:-

					tons
Catch Pit	..	..	..	..	1,066
Detritus Tanks	..	..	..	..	18,586
Main Sedimentation Tanks	..	..	..	..	32,662
Chemical Sedimentation Tanks	..	..	..	..	57,947
Humus Tanks	..	..	..	..	21,036
Total					<hr/> 131,297 <hr/>

The pressure filtration plants at Deighton and on the new site at Bradley have produced the following amounts of press cake:-

Site	Source of Cake	Presses Made	Tons of Cake
Deighton	Domestic and Textile Sludge	1,188	5,049
Bradley	Chemical Trade Waste Sludge	2,266	9,631
Bradley	Biological Sludge	526	2,236

During the year 745 tons of recovered grease and 2,233 tons of fertiliser have been sold.

In the last twenty weeks of the year more than twenty inches of rainfall were recorded. On Thursday, 9th December, 1965, at 5.15 p.m. the River Calder at Heaton Lodge was eight feet above its normal level.





Dirty Persons .. .. .	75
District Midwifery Service .. .. .	35, 36, 37
Diseases of Animals .. .. .	119
Disinfections .. .. .	75
Disinfestation .. .. .	75
Domestic Help .. .. .	70, 71, 72
Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	122
Dysentery .. .. .	74, 75, 76

**E.**

Education, Health .. .. .	59
Emergency Cases—Midwifery .. .. .	36
Environmental Hygiene .. .. .	83, 123
Erysipelas .. .. .	76
Examinations—Medical—Staff of Corporation .. .. .	60

**F.**

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Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act .. .. .	119
Fieldhead Hostel .. .. .	65
Fluoridation .. .. .	61
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Food and Drugs Act .. .. .	108–119
Food Hawkers .. .. .	110
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**G.**

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**H.**

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Home Help Service—T.B. Patients .. .. .	71, 72
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Home Visitor's Report .. .. .	75
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Houses, Dirty .. .. .	75
Houses, Inhabited .. .. .	12
Houses, Let-in-Lodgings .. .. .	86, 87
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**I.**

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Immunisation, Diphtheria .. .. .	48, 49
Immunisation, Poliomyelitis .. .. .	48, 50

Immunisation, Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..48,	49
Incontinence Pads	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Infant Mortality	..	..	..	..	12, 13,	14, 17,	18, 25
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..73,	74,	75, 76,	77, 78, 79, 80

K.

Kitchens, School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Knackers Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112

## L.

[illegible]

M.

Massage and Special Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Mass Radiography	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Maternal Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	..	12, 14
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Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	74, 76
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N.

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## O.

[illegible]

P.

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R.

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*S.*

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T.

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U.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
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V.

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W.

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